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Freedom Bond Sales Soar; Millions Quit Ruhr Area; Draft Dodgers Rounded Up

The World's Day—June 26, 1943

Boston: 'Freedom' War Bond Sales Top $800,000

Smaller denomination War Bond and War Stamp sales topped $800,000 at the close of business Friday at the Four Freedoms War Bond Show in Filene's, the joint committee in charge of the show announced today, the last day of the show.

Though the temperature in Boston today soared to 86 degrees at approximately 10 o'clock this morning, one degree higher than yesterday at the same time, prospects were good for cooler weather by tomorrow, according to the Weather Bureau.

Ceiling prices on onions were established in 12 Greater Boston areas today as a shortage brought complaints that many grocers were compelling customers to buy potatoes in order to obtain onions.

Ice will go up in price from 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in 34 cities and towns of Essex and Middlesex Counties on Monday under an OPA order designed to relieve a potential shortage in this area.

In Europe: Millions of Germans Quit Ruhr Area

Evacuations from Ruhr of persons not essential to industries to other parts of Germany were estimated by reliable sources in Bern as numbering between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, disclosed that Germans in Spain had tried to get him out by "gunman" methods, including the inciting of mobs to break the Embassy windows.

Convening of Eire's Dail to nominate a Prime Minister, a post held by Eamon de Valera for 11 years, was expected July 1. This procedure follows the recent election at which Mr. de Valera's following in the Dail was reduced.

Russian Commission inquiring into war atrocities charged the Nazis with poisoning 1,000 patients in a psychiatrical hospital, executing and torturing 248 citizens of Kupyansk.

Bumper Russian harvest is expected due to favorable climatic conditions. Good harvest is regarded as essential to victory.

Americans were dubbed "cultural vandals and military barbarians" by Dr. Joseph Goebbels in an attack at Munich on British and American "terror planes."

Washington: F. B. I. Arrests Hundreds of Dodgers

Arrest of 779 men on charges of violating the Selective Service Law was announced by F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover in the second report in six weeks on nation-wide enforcement of the act.

Suspension of A-gasoline coupons in the Eastern States is being considered by the Office of Price Administration in view of the increasingly limited supplies of gasoline for civilians.

An end to the Administration's food subsidy program was voted in the House which decided that neither the Commodity Credit Corporation nor any other government agency may make subsidy payments on production or distribution of farm originated products.

Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, announced the resignation of N. R. Howard as assistant director, and credited him with doing more than any other individual for the successful operation of voluntary press censorship during the past year. He is to be succeeded by Jack Lockhart who has been night supervisor.

An increase of $4.50 a week for approximately 4,000 inside workers in the milk industry in the New York-New Jersey area has been approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization, the National War Labor Board announced. This affects 169 companies engaged in the sale and delivery of milk and allied products.

National: New Navy Blimp Sponsored in Akron

A new Navy blimp, destined for antisubmarine patrol over the Atlantic or Pacific, is being sponsored at the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron, Ohio. This is the first such ceremony since 1931 when the Macon was introduced, and will include an address by Rear Admiral C. E. Rosendahl.

Totalitarian control will have to be retained after the peace unless war is brought under international control was the warning of Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University, speaking at the Economic and Social Institute at Camp Tamiment, Pa.

The New York City Council approved the highest rate in the history of the city, $2.89 on every $100 of assessable real estate.

Helmut Leiner, German gardener who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging trading with the enemy after an earlier treason indictment had been dismissed, has been sentenced to 18 years' Federal imprisonment.

Americas: Mexicans Protest 'Zoot' Incidents

In Mexico City hundreds of University students paraded in protest against alleged anti-Mexican discrimination in zoot-suit incidents at Los Angeles.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 5.

Kaiser Plans 16-Cylinder Car at $400

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser plans a $400 postwar automobile.

The Pacific Coast shipbuilder unveiled a prototype of the car here yesterday and announced he would market it in every gasoline station in the country.

"My principal concern now is war production," he said, "but war production and production for after the war go hand-in-hand."

Mr. Kaiser predicted that 10,000,000 persons in this country could pay cash for a $400 car. His statement that he planned to merchandise it through gas stations was in answer to a query about plans for a dealer organization.

"Every gasoline station can sell this car," he declared, "and they can sell it for cash, eliminating financing charges and much merchandising overhead. We'll sell it without turn-ins."

He predicted this method would provide a stimulus for new enterprise and improvement throughout the automotive industry.

The engine he has in mind, he said, is a Kaiser development, a two-cycle, 16-cylinder, opposed radial type air-cooled engine, projected to develop 80 horsepower. He said the engine was running on test now, but that it was too early to estimate what gasoline economy could be expected.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:39 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 9:24 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:39 a. m.

OPA Considers Suspension Of 'A' Gas Ration

Step termed 'last resort' if taken to meet gain in commercial use by seasonal business.

New England—and, in fact, the entire East—faced a new crisis in gasoline today, as the Office of Price Administration disclosed that suspension of all "A" coupons was being seriously considered in view of increasingly tight supplies of gasoline for civilians.

It was emphasized, however, that such a move would be made only as a "last resort," and the OPA still has a few days left before July 1 to determine exactly what the effect of the new gasoline allotment set by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes will be.

The civilian allotment, set yesterday by Mr. Ickes, is 328,000 barrels a day for civilian use throughout July, August, and September—the months that in the past found Eastern Americans hitting tourist and vacation trails.

This allotment was 2,000 barrels higher than for the month of June. But, OPA officials estimated that the seasonal gain in commercial use—particularly in farm trucking, produce hauling, logging operations, and the like—would result in a net loss to passenger cars of about 7,000 barrels a day during July.

Balance Upset

This seemingly small deficiency of about 300,000 gallons a day, the OPA officials stated, could upset the precarious balance between supply and consumption which the agency has achieved by the tailoring of "A," "B," "C," and "T" rations, and the current ban on nonessential driving.

In announcing the civilian allocation for the 17 seaboard states, Mr. Ickes said he was "fully aware" that the limitation would inconvenience millions, dislocate business, and result in "actual economic losses." But, he added that the limitation was "absolutely necessary" as the result of heavy and growing military demands and the need for building up petroleum stock piles for next winter's fuel oil.

By projecting the gasoline supply ceiling three months into the future, Mr. Ickes apparently has cut off any likelihood of a relaxation on the recent drastic curbs on civilian and commercial driving. These include the Northeastern pleasure-driving ban, and the cut in the value of "B" and "C" coupons to 2½ gallons.

Investigation Sought

Meanwhile, efforts were started in Washington for a broad investigation into the petroleum situation, similar in scope to the rubber study made by a Presidentially-appointed group headed by Bernard Baruch.

At the same time, possibility of a test case in the use of "A" coupon gasoline for a 140-mile trip to a Victory Garden loomed today as a Hartford, Conn., pastor prepared—on the basis of an early approval of his application—to spend the summer near Lake Sunapee, N. H.

The Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, Pastor of Emanuel Congregational

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Congress Upsets Antistrike Bill Veto; Big Force of 'Forts' Blasts Messina; Nazis Tap Reserves to Bar Invasion

Potential aid for Russia seen in movement of German troops from central positions.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the long-expected summer campaigns of 1943 did not open, but Germany began precautionary movements of troops which indicated a growing conviction in Berlin that Anglo-American talk of landings was something more than a bluff.

The German High Command began pushing substantial forces from the central strategic reserve out into the three areas which are potentially threatened — France, Italy, and the Balkans.

According to the best available estimates, some ten divisions already have been moved into France, somewhere between 5 and 10 divisions have crossed the Brenner Pass and are deploying in Northern Italy, and probably 5 or 6 divisions have been added to the Axis garrisons in the Balkans.

Potential Aid to Russia

As yet, the movement has not resulted in any known withdrawals from the Russian Front itself, but in a sense, the use of the strategic reserve to guard against the Anglo-American threats was a potential aid to Russia because it weakened the reserves available for the Russian Front and therefore produced a diminution of potential forces available for a major offensive in Russia.

Prospects of a German offensive in Russia were marked down accordingly. In military quarters, it is now almost a conviction that the maximum German intention in Russia now is a succession of limited-objective drives for the purpose of straightening the line and improving the defensive strength of the present front in Russia. There still is a cautious recognition of greater possibilities, but every weakening of the central German reserves in other directions reduces their probability.

It seems clear that up until this immediate period, the German High Command has discounted the ability of Anglo-American forces to launch any serious attack on the Continent this year, while at the same time holding its hand in Russia until the situation was somewhat more clear.

Nazis Appear Convinced

Apparently the dispositions of Allied Armies in Africa, coupled with the intensification of air attacks all along the Mediterranean Front from Sardinia to the Aegean Sea, finally has convinced them that Tunisia did not exhaust Anglo-American capacities for the summer season. Instead of mounting the offensive which they have prepared in Russia, they began taking initial precautions in Southern and Southwestern Europe.

One move of the week probably has done a great deal to hasten this precautionary deployment of

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British batter Ruhr for seventh straight night with Bochum and Gelsenkirchen as targets.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

North African bombing squadrons stepped up their pace today with the heaviest Flying Fortress raid of the Mediterranean war.

The target was Messina, strategic Sicilian port just across from the toe of Italy.

Over Germany, too, the fury of the Allied air offensive continued unabated.

Swinging into the industrial valley of the German Ruhr for the seventh consecutive night, Royal Air Force heavy bombers spread new destruction in the coal and steel districts of Bochum and Gelsenkirchen.

One military observer in London is reported to have declared that the neutralizing of this great industrial region is nearing completion. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 tons of bombs have been dropped upon the Ruhr in the 3½ months since the attack began.

More than 500 bombers have been lost, and some 3,000 men killed or captured. But the bombing results are unmistakable.

Reports from Bern, Switzerland, state that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 persons already have fled from the bomb-torn region.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, forgetting the German-spread devastation in London, Coventry, and other British cities, bitterly assails the Allies—and particularly the Americans — as "cultural vandals and military barbarians."

American bomber crews, returning from missions in Northwest Germany, reported "a prolonged battle of clouds" and described enemy fighter opposition as particularly fierce.

United States airmen have destroyed nearly 100 enemy fighters in their most recent two engagements over the Reich, with a loss of 37 American planes.

The Royal Air Force reported 30 bombers missing in last night's activities. That

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Associated Press

Marine Corps Tarzans on the Move

Resourcefulness necessary for jungle fighters is evidenced by these raiders, camouflaged to render them difficult to distinguish against jungle foliage, who are using two ropes to cross a swift stream in the south Pacific.

Arabian Unity Movement Of World-Wide Portent

Important moves toward unity on the part of the various Arab nations of the Middle East are described by Mr. Harrison in another of his articles covering his recent extended tour of Syria and Palestine.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 26—For the second time in 1,300 years the Arabian world is being stirred by a great movement which sweeps over national boundaries and arouses as much interest in Bedouin tents as in the Pasha's palaces.

In the Seventh Century the Arabs sought to unify the world for religious reasons; today they seek to unify themselves for many reasons, only one of which is religious.

Despite numerous and sizable difficulties standing in the way of this unity, it must be considered one of the most important movements in the world today if only because it is affecting 300,000,000 persons. Furthermore, it gives evidence of increasing vigor and tenacity.

British Encouragement

As one of the best-informed American observers whose position gives him unrivalled opportunity to study the problem from the inside told me, "the drive for Arab unity can be canalized but not dammed."

Although naturally overshadowed by war news, the latest developments affecting the Arabs are too important to be overlooked, in the opinion of both neutral and inter-

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By Martin H. Schwarz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Federation of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq is advocated in a plan which Nuri es-Said Pasha, Iraq's Prime Minister, is stated to have ready to present to the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The scope of Prime Minister Nuri's plan is made clear by the following program:

1. A federal union is to be formed by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and an enlarged Syria. While working closely together in matters of economy, culture, defense, and foreign affairs, each state is to retain administrative independence.
2. Egypt, Yemen, and other Arab states are free to join the federation at a later date.
3. Syria and Palestine are to be merged, creating the administrative unit of Greater Syria.
4. The Christian Maronites of Lebanon are to have the same rights and autonomy they enjoyed under the old Turkish régime.
5. Jewish life in Palestine—Southern Syria, according to Nuri's plan—is to be governed by the British White Paper of 1939. This document permitted the immigration of 75,000 Jews into Palestine until March, 1944. After that date, immigration is to be allowed only with Arab permission. The purchase of land by Jews is to be restricted. Nuri would like to see Palestine independent in 1949.

Nuri in Leading Role

This plan is of international interest because it sums up Arab postwar ambitions rather well and because Nuri es-Said Pasha, its

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Senate and House in quick action reject President's veto of Smith-Connally bill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Reflecting the nation's impatience with industrial strikes, Congress has put itself in open revolt with President Roosevelt by overriding his veto of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill. The President's message came through at 3:13; at 3:30 the Senate had passed it over his veto and at 5:28 the House action made it law.

By its quick decisive action, Congress served notice that strikes must cease to interfere with war production. It inferentially turned down the President's proposal to punish strikers by drafting them into the Army and instead put the nation's industrial machine under the strict discipline of the Smith-Connally bill.

Growing congressional independence of the Executive was also shown in a new House vote to kill the Administration's subsidy plan for controlling prices. By a voice vote the House wrote a prohibition against subsidies into a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years. Administration leaders admitted they had faint hope for saving subsidies from a rampant Senate.

The Senate vote to override the President's veto of the antistrike bill was 56 to 25 and the House followed suit 244 to 108.

Rebuff to President

The congressional rebuff to the President on the antistrike bill came on top of country-wide reports that about half o. the country's coal miners were still remaining away from work because of dissatisfaction or misunderstanding of the Administration's dealings with John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, in the coal strike negotiations.

Terms under which the Government will operate the mines were still under dispute between the National War Labor Board and Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

The mounting dissension between various agencies of Government and between Congress and the President put the home front battle in a more chaotic state than it has been at any time since the war began.

Main Points in Law

Essential provisions of the antistrike law as enacted over the President's veto follow:

1. A grant of authority to the President to seize any plant, mine, or facility where labor disturbances threaten war production, and a requirement that he return the property to its private owners within not more than 60 days after normal production is resumed.
2. After any such seizure the property must be operated under the terms and conditions of employment existing at time of seizure.
3. In any property operated under government control either the Government agency in control or a majority of all the persons employed by the property or their representatives may apply to the National War Labor Board for a change in wages or terms or conditions of employment.
4. After Government seizure of any such property, it shall be unlawful for any person to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any other person to interfere with the operation of such property or to aid in any way an activity interfering with the operation, with a $500 fine and a year's imprisonment or both as penalties for violation.
5. Provision that the National War Labor Board may subpoena for hearings all parties to any dispute in any war production plant if the United States Conciliation Service has certified that a dispute exists which cannot be settled by collective bargaining or conciliation; and that NWLB may intervene of its own motion in such cases if it deems war production threatened.
6. Authority to the NWLB to apply to any federal district court for orders enforcing its new subpoena powers and conferring jurisdiction on these courts to issue such orders for the production of persons and papers.
7. Provision that employees of any war contractor other than one whose property has been seized must give notice to the Secretary of Labor, the NWLB and the National Labor Relations Board of any labor dispute arising which threatens production and the issues responsible and a requirement that they must continue full production for 30 days thereafter under existing conditions unless

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Roosevelt message vetoing antistrike bill: Page 8.

Prices and Your Purse: Auto Tax Due

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 26

Motorists are reminded that they must buy another $5 annual automobile use tax stamp by July 1. Post Offices are selling them now.

East Coast drivers, limited to 1½ gallons of gas a week and no pleasure driving may, of course, ask, "What 'use'?"

Gas Situation

The East Coast has a little more gasoline, but don't expect the ban on pleasure driving to be lifted any time soon.

The Midwest can expect more restrictions on its driving in order to build up heating oil and military stocks in the East as soon as the new "big inch" pipe line is ready to receive them.

Make Fuel Plans

Now is the time to think about next winter's fuel.

About one third of the coupons in each fuel oil ration will be valid on July 1 to enable householders to get deliveries early.

Householders can also use any Period 5 coupons they may have left from last year's rations.

You should order your coal, but there's no telling when you'll get it. Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes ordered anthracite two months ago and it hasn't been delivered yet. The Government recommends giving your dealer the widest latitude possible as to kind, size and quality.

Place orders for insulation, weather stripping, and storm windows now.

Other Reminders:

Coffee: Stamp 24 valid through June 30.

Sugar: Stamp 13 valid through Aug. 15: Stamps 15 and 16 valid for five pounds of sugar each, for use in home canning.

Red stamps: Four new series of these stamps used in the purchase of rationed meats, fats, oils and cheese, are good through July 31. The dates the stamps will become valid: P, June 27; Q, July 4; R, July 11, and S, July 18. Dates for Stamp T will be announced soon. Each series of red stamps is worth 16 points.

Blue Stamps: K, L, M, may be used for processed foods through July 7: N, P, and Q become valid July 1 and run through Aug. 7.

Shoes: Coupon No. 18 must last through Oct. 31.

Unused Coupons

Coupons you don't need should be destroyed. Don't let them be used to support the "black market." It's all right to give food away to other families, but not coupons.

'Reasonable Walking'

For purposes of gas rationing, OPA has defined "reasonable walking distance" to and from work as "generally, one and a half to two miles each day, a distance which can be walked in 30 to 40 minutes or less." In the East OPA has authorized boards to recall B or C rations issued for shorter distances.

Melons a Luxury

Melons will be luxuries this summer. The cantaloupe crop will be 36 per cent below average and watermelons 38 per cent below. Manpower and transportation is being used for more substantial food.

Gifts in Hand

Guests can be expected to attend weddings henceforth with gifts in hand, due to new ODT restrictions on deliveries. There's always the mail of course.

OPA rules in the East permit use of cars for driving to weddings if other means of transportation are inadequate, but not to attend wedding receptions held independently of the wedding.

Luxury Ice Cream

Why can't we have more ice cream this summer? One reason is that youngsters have more nickels and dimes for ice cream cones and men in uniform are eating more ice cream than when in civilian occupations. The other is the necessity for conserving milk fats and solids.

Actually the Agriculture Department believes that while luxury ice cream is out, more people are getting ice cream now than they did in peacetime.

More Coffee

Hot weather means more coffee for civilians. Between July 1 and Aug. 11 you'll get coffee at the rate of one pound in three weeks, most liberal allotment since rationing began.

Coffee stamp No. 21 becomes valid for one pound of coffee on July 1 and will expire June 21. Stamp 22 will be valid from July 22 to Aug. 11.

Christmas Mailing

Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 has been designated as the period for mailing Christmas gifts to Army personnel overseas. The Navy has fixed Sept. 15 to Nov. 1.

Parcels must not exceed five pounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Not more than one Christmas parcel may be sent in any one week to the same addressee.

Food Subsidies Defeated In Senate by 39-37 Vote

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—In a defeat of Administration forces, the Senate voted 39 to 37 today to prohibit the payment of Government subsidies to roll back retail food prices.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Heedless of President Roosevelt's warning that it must take 100 per cent blame for rising prices, Congress is proceeding to demolish the Administration's food subsidy program.

For the second time in a week, the House voted yesterday to prohibit use of Government funds to keep retail food prices down.

In the Senate, Administration leaders, led by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, waged a desperate fight for subsidies as the means of keeping the cost of living within reach of millions of people whose incomes have not been increased—school teachers, widows, farmers, policemen, clerks in stores, stenographers, and other white-collar workers.

For the present at least, opposition of farm and food trade lobbies to subsidies and the Office of Price Administration had the upper hand in Congress, despite a warning from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that labor would demand general wage increases if prices of food were not rolled back and brought under adequate control by July 15.

Technicalities Blamed

Much of the congressional opposition to subsidies is admittedly due to general dissatisfaction with the OPA and the short supplies of meat and butter that have re-

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Private Enterprise Plea At New England Council

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 26—Speakers at the closing sessions of the 71st Quarterly Meeting of the New England Council here today united in pleading for a return after the war to private enterprise in finance, industry, and government.

Sumner Slichter, professor at the Harvard Business School and a member of the Committee for Economic Development, presented a five-point program for improving postwar economic conditions:

"1. Government taxation policies should be directed so as not to interfere with business incentive. In the face of a possible $25,000,000,000 national postwar budget, this presents a delicate problem to be solved without seriously discouraging private enterprise.

"2. Small business should be consistently and continuously encouraged.

"3. The fiscal policies of the Government should not be so restrictive that the flow of private investments into business capital is discouraged.

"4. A continuing attempt should be made to improve relations between labor and capital. Especially important is the removal of conditions that make labor feel sorry for itself, and cause it to regard itself as a badly exploited underdog.

"5. The arbitrary handling of economic issues by politicians should be ended by the restoration of due process of law, allowing authorized government agencies and the courts to carry out their prescribed functions without interference."

"Last Chance" Cited

Henry P. Kendall, President of the Kendall Mills, Boston, and New England regional chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, declared: "I feel very strongly that unless free enterprise can provide a high level of production and employment after the war it will not survive the political demand for 'made work.' This is our last chance."

Mr. Kendall estimated that after the war there will be between 55,000,000 and 57,000,000 persons who will want jobs and who will have a production ability of $142,000,000,000 in goods and services. "This is nearly 50 per cent," he said, "over the 1940 outlook, yet if we fall much short of this goal the resulting unemployment will be great."

Roscoe Drummond, Washington correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, told the Council that there is in present-day Washington "no responsible, coherent, systematic planning with respect to an orderly liquidation of our war economy and an orderly return to a prosperous, stable peace economy." Yet he saw in this not necessarily an entire liability. Because government is not doing much about it, he suggested, might it not be useful if industry did?

What Majority Want

"I think it is evident," he said, "that the great majority of Americans want to live under a system of free enterprise, and it is evident that the achievements of private enterprise in this war have won an enhanced prestige and an enhanced support. But the security of private enterprise rests upon its success; and I suspect that, unless private enterprise can produce something approaching full employment within the early years after the war, free enterprise as we know it will no longer exist."

Mr. Drummond urged "responsible bodies, such as the New England Council," to take the initiative and seize this opportunity to solve the problem.

Last night, Governor Saltonstall, making his first public appearance since being named Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council of State Governors, reported briefly on the subjects discussed at the annual Governors' meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

Role for Citizens

Stressing the immediate need for postwar planning, Governor Saltonstall urged more active participation by responsible citizens in the affairs of local government. He pointed out that if this is not done, local government will be unable to properly fulfill its functions.

John Scott, Foreign Editor of Time Magazine, also spoke at last night's session, and told the assembled businessmen that, if we fail to understand Russia, it is almost certain that we will face a third world war in another generation.

Mr. Scott, who spent eight years in Russia, expressed the opinion that the Russians may be able, with the help of the United States and Great Britain, to drive the Germans back behind their own frontiers. But, he warned that in such a case Russia might leave the reorganization of Europe to Britain and the United States.

Food Service On Airlines No Easy Task

Howard Baumgardner, supervisor of food service for American Airlines, some day would like a kitchen with the restaurant near where the food is eaten. As it is, his department today serves hundreds of airline passengers three times a day at points above the United States scattered from New York to Los Angeles.

Rationing gives Mr. Baumgardner as much planning as it does the average housewife. The food he prepares is often served miles from where it is cooked, and must be simple enough to be handled easily and quickly by the company's stewardesses in the small space afforded by the Flagship galleys. Yet it must be hearty to satisfy the appetites of the busy war workers and servicemen who travel the company lines. Tastes are also geographical and must be catered to, he pointed out.

This is the organization which lies behind the meal which an air passenger receives from a company stewardess.

Mr. Baumgardner explained that Elizabeth Smith, America's dietician, works out nutritious menus, and he organizes them for the entire system, so that a passenger is served varied meals. This co-ordination, he said, is achieved by a system of menu sets which are provided local caterers in each city. The caterers act as sub-contractors, he added, and buy and prepare food in kitchens located at the airports.

One of the principal caterers to his company, Mr. Baumgardner said, is Sky Chefs, Inc., operating a food service in a chain of ten cities serviced by American Airlines—Buffalo, N. Y., Burbank, Calif., Chicago, Cincinnati, El Paso and Fort Worth, Texas, Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., and Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz. Other cities with food service branches use the services of local caterers, he said.

Constant check on the meal service is provided through report sheets which the stewardesses fill out after she serves a meal and then record passenger comments, he said. Food Service studies the reports and weekly summaries are sent to each caterer.

Shortage of meat today adds the most difficulties to menu planning, Mr. Baumgardner said. Many meatless dishes such as egg and vegetable casseroles are being used in substitution, he added. Fowl is also a popular meat substitute.

Regional dishes are served occasionally, Mr. Baumgardner said. For its flights into Mexico the company offers passengers a choice between Mexican and American coffee. Another variation is a Mexican specialty called sopa de arroz, or Spanish rice.

Mr. Baumgardner and his aides travel as much as possible to test the food service on the lines. The service is alert to food trends and has the knowledge, equipment, and ingenuity to anticipate and solve the most difficult of food problems, he stated.

Here is a typical menu:

Beef Consumme
Celery Heart
Radish Rose
Stuffed Olive
Southern Fried Chicken
Buttered Green Beans
Bartlett Pear with Fresh Fruit Salad
Cream Mayonnaise Dressing
Parker House Rolls
Apple Graham Pudding
Beverage, Milk, Salted Nuts.

German Morale Breaking?

Report on Allied Air Raids

Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain (center), told a Red Cross gathering at Hotel Statler, Boston, that bombings of Germany may hold potentialities for Allied victory with minimum fatalities. He returned from 10 months in England to his native New England with stories of air-raid disasters in Britain which, devastating as they are, do not compare with what the Germans are suffering, he said. Seated with him at the head table are (left) Miss Harriet A. Robeson, Chairman of the Volunteer Special Services for Boston Red Cross Chapter, and, to Mr. Gibson's right, Joseph R. Hamlin, Red Cross Chapter's President.

SeaBees Jacks of All Trades Displayed Ingenuity in Africa

Duties ranging from projects as large as the construction of a dockyard to those as casual as fixing potato peelers on board ship where related by a selected group from approximately 600 Navy SeaBees (Construction Battalion). They disembarked yesterday at a North Atlantic port after a tour of duty of nearly a year in British West Africa.

In fact, this tanned and toughened group of men, whose talents covered approximately 60 occupations, left behind them in Africa a reputation for American versatility and a respect for American equipment. The group represented all 48 States, Alaska, and Canada, and is commanded by Lieut.-Commander E. C. Kelly of Cincinnati, Ohio. Members will separate to their respective homes for about a month after which they will be assigned to another task.

In Africa before the American invasion, these men are the second group of SeaBees to return, the first having landed recently at a West Coast port.

10 New Englanders

At least 10 New Englanders were represented in the group of SeaBees. They included Edward Ahern, Woburn; Patrick Nagle, Allston; Aaron T. Butler, Wakefield; Arthur R. Tompkins, Cambridge; Fred Bartholomew, Beverly; Charles E. Haggerty, Salisbury; and George Zoulias, Manchester, N. H.

Also in the group were a full-blooded Indian, John Porter, a Seminole from Seminole, Okla., and a former oil-field worker; a Syrian, Albert Aed, of Washington; and an Alaskan, Quartermaster, Second Class, J. R. Brown, of Wrangell, who as former Director of Civil Defense in his community, launched a drive in the Territory which landed every Japanese in a concentration camp just one week after Pearl Harbor. One Japanese in Wrangell, he disclosed, resident there 22 years, was a high-ranking Japanese naval officer who had taken pictures of virtually all strategic installations in the Panhandle.

The original body of men, it was disclosed, landed at their destination well ahead of some of their equipment. The outfit's cooks, Ollis Stucker and Cecil Gilbert, told how they ransacked the forests every day for wood, which was green, and dried it each night in order to have fuel for the cook stoves the next day.

Keeping Them Cool

The vital refrigerating equipment for this hot country, where the climate was semitropical with both a temperature and humidity of 90, arrived on another ship in charge of James J. Blake, of Detroit, a former refrigerator service man. His reputation as a refrigerator repairman spread so, it was related, that he was asked to fix the refrigerators of ships that berthed in a near-by port, and the refrigerators of a British hospital in the area. In general, high acclaim and amazement over American workmanship and equipment was expressed by Allied officials there.

The specific work to which these men were assigned included general dockyard construction, laying tracks and lines for fueling ships, and constructing storage buildings for materials unloaded from ships. Other SeaBee work, not performed, however, by this group, includes airport and seaplane base construction, and dry-dock construction.

Guadalcanal Sergeant Seeks Right Path for 'Kid Brother'

A Marine sergeant at Guadalcanal today knows that the Duke of Wellington's general dictum about "battles being won on the playing fields" is right.

It could be fairly assumed that a Marine's sergeant's time on Guadalcanal is well occupied—but when that same sergeant took time to write back to Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of Boys' Camps, Inc., in Boston, asking Mr. Burger to see if he could place the sergeant's "kid brother" in a summer camp to keep him on the right path, it may again be assumed that Boys' Camps has had a profound influence in one boy's career.

The worried sergeant wrote Mr. Burger, "My mother has her hands full with the other kids and he (the brother) is raising the devil all the time . . . staying out nights, hanging out with a bum gang . . . and I'm terribly worried about him and Ma.

Benefitted by Talk

"Try to get him in and talk to him the way you did to me," the Marine sergeant pleaded with Mr. Burger. "I'll never forget a word you told me and the things the Boys' Club and Camp Wing did for me. It would be a worry off my mind."

Charles B. Johnson, president of Boys' Camp, who related this letter incident, stated he could add nothing to what the sergeant's letter said about the value of Boys' Camps except to state that donated dollars will aid Boys' Camps to take care of more underprivileged children.

Mr. Johnson, who modestly claimed that Boys' Camps is the largest camp of its type in the United States, said that the camps last year took care of 3,500 boys and girls. Boys' Camps, he explained, operates through the Boys' Clubs of Roxbury, Charlestown, and South Boston, and includes Girls' Clubs under its wing.

What Donations Will Do

Source of greatest pride to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Burger is the most efficient use of the funds which the camp corporation provides and which is the "nut" around which this six-year-old endeavor bases its plans. Additional donated money increases, however, the number of children which the camps can handle during a season.

The average weekly budget for each child in a camp has been brought down to below $10, Mr. Johnson stated. A donation of $15 will send a boy or girl to camp for two weeks, $30 will pay for four weeks, and $75 will care for a child for a whole season.

Actually the benefits of the camps are spread among as many youths as possible, Mr. Johnson said. The average camp stay is two weeks but in some cases boys and girls are kept all summer. The youngsters come back well tanned with an average weight gain of five pounds in the short period, he added.

Even the various camps which the boys attend are placed on an achievement basis. The organization operates four camps—Camp Wing, and Duxbury Stockade, Duxbury, Mass.; Camp Mitton, Brewster, Mass.; and Camp Lapham, Ashby, Mass. In addition two caddy camps are operated at Oyster Harbors, Mass., and Bald Peak, Melvin Village, N. H.

Newcomers, Mr. Johnson explained, are sent to Camp Wing, which was donated by Mrs. Daniel G. Wing in memory of her husband. It is a 700-acre camp with facilities for 350 boys, largest of the group. Youngsters who "pass" the Camp Wing training are then permitted to go the next season to the Stockade, a 100-acre woodland site built in the form of a pioneer Indian stockade. This camp was given by Mrs. William L. Benedict in memory of her husband.

Camp Mitton

Finally "grads" of the first two camps are allowed to attend Camp Mitton, which is a "wilderness" camp located on two large ponds on Cape Cod woodland. Here the boys live under genuine outdoor conditions, living and preparing their meals in the open. This camp and site was given by George Mitton.

Camp Lapham, which is the girls' camp, is a 125-acre site with woods, fields, a pond and a playground. It was given by Capt. Raymond Lapham of the United States Army in memory of his mother and father. Sixty girls can be accommodated at Ashby.

The caddy camps are operated in conjunction with two country clubs. In the New Hampshire camp the caddy boys this year are running a Victory Garden planted by the Bald Peak Club, he added.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Burger have the satisfaction this year of a vindication brought on by war conditions. A wealthier country club which formerly refused the use of the boys of Boys' Camps as caddies came humbly to Mr. Burger this season to ask for permission to use his boys to tote members' golf bags.

Mr. Burger knows his boys are capable of good action even though they may not appear so at first glance. He has "reclaimed" boys outside of the Boys' Club sent to him by the police, the State, and family welfare agencies. There are no "bad" boys for him, only underprivileged ones.

OPA Officials May Suspend 'A' Gas Cards

Continued from Page 1

Church, said that after receiving OPA approval to make the trip, he had received a second telegram from Charles F. Phillips, Director of the Automotive Supply Rationing Division, OPA, advising him that he had been "incorrectly advised" because of "too hasty consideration" on the part of a subordinate.

Coupons Saved for Trip

Charging that OPA officials were acting "against the welfare of the country" and trying to "dictate the personal lives of our people," the Rev. Mr. Parker said he would insist that his case be reviewed by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown. Meanwhile, he continued with his plans for the trip, which will be made with gasoline obtained from "A" coupons saved in anticipation of his drive to the summer garden.

In Boston, the stiffest penalty yet meted out by local OPA officials during the current nonessential driving campaign was the revocation yesterday of all the gasoline ration books of a Hyde Park motorist for the duration of the war.

Edward W. Chludzinski, it was charged by the OPA, used his car to drive to and from a neighborhood theater. The Hyde Park Rationing Board found that, although he held a "C" ration, no sticker was displayed, and he was using an expired "C" book. All rations issued for his car were revoked.

More Mature Literary Tastes Seen in College Girls of Today

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—American college girls today are more mature in their literary tastes than those of previous generations, in the opinion of Prof. Martha Hale Shackford, who has taught them for 42 years. Retiring from her position as Professor of English Literature, at Wellesley College, she told, in an interview the other day, how much she has enjoyed the historical course in 19th century English poetry, which she has taught since 1930.

The course has a tradition. It was established as number seven, in 1887, and has at times been conducted by such distinguished scholars and writers as Miss Vida Dutton Scudder, Miss Sophie Jewett and Miss Margaret Sherwood. Miss Shackford humbly declared, "I am their junior," pointing out that her predecessors had all studied at Oxford at one time or another, and the Oxford influence was one of the factors which had established the Wellesley approach to poetry, a humanitarian and individualistic approach rather than one concerned chiefly with history and economics.

Just as in the first world war, she said, the students showed particular response to Wordsworth's call to arms in the sonnets and to his poems associated with the French Revolution. They have enjoyed Keats and Shelley. Although the founder of the College set aside a special room in honor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, they have turned less to her than to Robert Browning, who is a favorite with them. "The Ring and the Book" appeared to satisfy the sentimental side of their searching, and on the whole they have shown keener interest in the more profound narratives of the major poets, those big enough to get outside the personal experience, than in merely pleasing lesser works.

War activities and studies have heightened the interest in serious poetry, she has noticed, and she said the present generation of students is distinctly one interested in spiritual things, in giving rather than receiving, in group co-operation rather than selfish ambition.

In honor of Miss Shackford's retirement, Miss Lilla Weed, Curator of the Rare Book Collection of the College, has arranged a special exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Library. It is on view to the public, through June, from 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., Mondays to Fridays.

Among the treasures displayed are first editions of Keats, Shelley, Byron, Matthew Arnold, Wordsworth, the Brownings and others of the period. The copies of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" are handsomely bound in green leather with the stamp of the Byron crest. There is a first edition copy of Shelley's poem, "Adonais," printed in Pisa, and one from the first edition printed in Cambridge, England. The Wordsworth first editions bear notations and suggestions in the hand of the poet's sister and critic, Dorothy.

Poems of Emily Brontë are represented in the collection by "Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell." Ellis, it will be recalled, was Emily. This is a volume from the edition of which the publishers sold only two copies and started giving the rest away.

Letters written by Shelley, Robert Browning and Dante Gabriel Rossetti are also on display. The showcases contain the first copy off the press in 1939 of a book edited by Miss Shackford, containing letters from Elizabeth Barrett to B. R. Haydon. Miss Shackford, who was herself graduated from Wellesley, taking her Doctor of Philosophy degree at Yale University in 1901, is known as an authority on English literature from Chaucer on, with emphasis on the Middle Ages. She is the author of "A First Book of Poetics," "Masterpieces of European Literature," "Shakespeare in London," "Plutarch in the English Renaissance," and various other volumes dealing with such subjects.

Aviation Day Honors 'Belle'

Mayor Tobin, proclaiming Monday, June 28, as Aviation Day in Boston in honor of the crew of the Boeing Flying Fortress "Memphis Belle," yesterday urged all "liberty-loving and patriotic citizens to join in welcoming our hero guests and their famous bomber, 'Memphis Belle' to our city and to extend to them our warmest hospitality."

The "Belle" and her crew are to visit Boston on Monday and Tuesday under the auspices of the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, it is announced by Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command.

Scheduled to arrive in the "Belle" at the East Boston airport at 11 a. m., the crew are to be paraded in downtown Boston, given a ticker-tape shower, and welcomed to Boston by military, State, and city officials at Parkman Bandstand. The following day the crew are to be the guests of the Mayor at a breakfast in the Parker House.

The "Belle" herself can be seen on exhibit at the airport from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m. on Monday, and from 8:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Tuesday.

Tickets to view the "Belle" may be obtained at the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, 30 Kilby Street, and Army Recruiting Headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue.

7 N. E. Soldiers Held Prisoners

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Seven New Englanders were included on today's War Department list of 292 United States soldiers who are held prisoners of war by the enemy; 92 by Germany; two by Italy and 198 by Japan.

New Englanders on the list and their next of kin:

Interned by Germany

Connecticut

McDonald, Second Lieut. James T.—Mrs. Jennie V. McDonald, mother, Bridgeport.

Maine

Violette, Private Dont J.—Thomas B. Lavassoer, stepfather, Lewiston.

Massachusetts

Spofford, Staff Sergeant William D.—Mrs. Ida M. Spofford, mother, Saugus.

Rhode Island

Trahan, Staff Sergeant Francis R.—Mrs. Rose A. Trahan, mother, Pawtucket.

Interned by Japan

Massachusetts

Adams, Private Gilbert M.—Charles M. Adams, father, Waltham.
De Mello, Private Ernest C.—John de Mello, father, New Bedford.

Vermont

Brace, Private Perley N.—Sidney Brace, father, East Arlington.

Britain's War Production Is Seen at Peak

Britan's war production has reached its peak point and cannot go higher because of manpower limitations, according to Julian I. Piggott, regional controller of the British Ministry of Production.

Mr. Piggott, in Boston recently long enough for a joint interview with Wade T. Childress, Deputy Vice-Chairman of our own War Production Board, has just completed a month's tour of America's shipyards, factories, and small war plants.

The British official declared himself "absolutely staggered by the magnitude of your production. I don't think people in Great Britain," he said, "realize what the scope of your production has been."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital by Mary Becker, violinist, and Bertha Melnik, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "The Art of Belgium" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery. Both are open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Hot

Boston and Vicinity: Continued hot and humid today and tonight; not so hot along the coast; gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Southwestern Maine: Continued warm today and tonight; cooler along the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Not quite so warm today and this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:33 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:03 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 8:31 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Monday, 9:02 a. m.; height, 9.18 feet.

Bay State Guard Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., June 26—Confidence that "we can look after ourselves in Massachusetts" was expressed here yesterday as Governor Saltonstall reviewed 500 officer-students of the Massachusetts State Guard. The review wound up a week's intensive training of the men who have been encamped on Middlesex School grounds for practical application of theoretical instruction. They began breaking camp today.

In a pointed reference to the fact that Federal troops had to be called to quell the recent Detroit riots, the Governor said: "We hope and trust that we will have no trouble, but, if we do, we will look after ourselves. You are the foundation stone," he told the Guardsmen, "upon which our sole security rests."

Governor Saltonstall was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the Army's First Service Command, who praised the men for the esprit de corps shown by them, and by Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, commanding the State Guard's Second Division.

For the first time, women accompanied the State Guard during its field training. Twenty members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps helped out with the cooking and in many other ways. An officer present said they handled two-ton military trucks "as though they were kittens."

Anniversary of Soviet Resistance To Germany to Be Commemorated

The second anniversary of the Soviet Union's resistance to the German armies will be commemorated in Boston tomorrow by a mass meeting in New England Mutual Hall at 8 p. m.

The meeting, organized by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be addressed by Sir Ellsworth Flavelle of Toronto, Canadian banker and philanthropist and chairman of the similar council in the Dominion.

Also on the program is Hugh P. Arvin, a merchant seaman who has twice made the difficult convoy trip to Murmansk and who will tell of the struggle to transport Lend-Lease supplies to Russia.

Other speakers include Edwin S. Smith, of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Richard Linsley, representing the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, and the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Minister of the Arlington Street Church.

Nicholas Slonimsky, Boston pianist, will play modern Russian music.

Sir Flavelle will be met at the train on his arrival in Boston tomorrow morning by members of the Canadian Club of Boston, who will entertain him at a noontime luncheon. He will remain in the City for only one day.

Peabody Center Gets Americana

A collection of Americana has been presented to the Kern library of the Peabody Community Center by Dr. Alexander Brin and Dr. Joseph Brin of Boston in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Max Kern of Peabody who made the library possible.

The presentation was made yesterday in the presence of a large number of Christians and Jews. Included in the gift was a reproduction of Gilbert Stuart's "Athenaeum" portrait of George Washington and an etching of Thomas Jefferson. Several bound volumes dealing with little-known episodes in the early history of the United States were included.

Dr. Alexander Brin is editor of the Jewish Advocate and a member of the Massachusetts State Advisory Board of Education. Dr. Joseph G. Brin is an editorial writer on the Jewish Advocate staff and author of several books on English.

Nicholas J. Spykman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Prof. Nicholas J. Spykman of Yale, an authority on international relations and author of a best-seller on geopolitics, passed on here today.

He was the first director of the Yale Institute of International Relations, established in 1935, and was an authoritative lecturer on the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of hemispheric solidarity.

He had been teaching at the University of Virginia at the School for Commissioned Army Officers, training them as military governors for future U. S.-occupied foreign lands.

Peace Interview on Radio

Mrs. Inez Lind of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club will interview Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Massachusetts, on the subject of Enforced World Peace over Station WMEX, Sunday at 1:15 p. m.

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Germans Spend Idle Days In American Prison Camp

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Nazi soldiers who hide mines and plant treacherous booby traps, who fight viciously with bayonet, rifle, and grenade—and who surrender with cries of "Kamerad!" when the going gets too tough—do not look ferocious in their barracks within a high wire enclosure on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay.

Clad in blue dungarees with the conspicuous insignia of their prisoner-of-war status, a large brown "P. W." stenciled on seats of trousers and shoulder high on the backs of jumpers, or lolling in their recreation and sunning yard wearing only a pair of the soiled gray shorts of their German desert uniform, plus heavy leather sandals, they are far from impressive. They appear to have rather the zoot-suit attitude of smartness than that of first-class fighting men.

Those who are at Angel Island internment camp now were captured in North Africa before the final push which brought about the surrender of Col. Jürgen von Arnim and the Afrika Korps. These prisoners have heard of the surrender, but it does not alter their bearing. Their United States Army custodians say they consider that surrender only an incident, even part of a great German plan. They believe their side will win the ultimate victory.

Although these German youths are doubtless a cross-section of the picked German troops which fought in North Africa, their appearance, demeanor, and physique do not suggest that they are members of a master race. However, they have been taught that they are, and have been drilled in the creed of frightfulness and alleged superiority which was first the Prussian and now the Nazi ideal.

Sympathy Repressed

It would be easy in dealing with this small group of prisoners far from their native land to let a natural human sympathy creep in. This temptation is quickly thrust aside by recollection of the fact that there are millions more just like them, still armed, still cruelly dangerous, still imbued with the insane notion that it is their destiny to overrun and to rule the world.

The honor of the United States, which subscribed to the Geneva Convention for the treatment of war prisoners, is pledged to the fair and humane treatment of these men and others like them at other camps. These at Angel Island, it is obvious, have nothing serious to complain about. Their bunks, quarters, and rations are identical with those of United States soldiers at nearby Fort McDowell.

The Geneva treaty forbids interviewing of prisoners of war by members of the press. They may be observed, but not questioned.

Capt. Richard W. Horn, assistant to Maj. Albert E. Wilfong, commandant, accompanied this correspondent through the internment camp, which consists of one divided barracks building, a combination mess hall and kitchen, and a sand-floored recreation yard about the size of a regulation tennis court, the whole enclosed by a high wire fence, well barbed at the top. Military police armed with shotguns are stationed at intervals around the enclosure.

In the north half of the barracks building all inmates are Germans—with one exception. In the southern half are Poles, Czechoslovakians, and one Yugoslav, these latter men who were conscripted into the German Army against their wills, but who, nevertheless, wore the German uniform when captured and can be treated only as enemy prisoners of war.

Groups Separated

The racial German group and the others are kept separate, it was said, because "they do not get along too well together." They sleep in different wings of the same building, but meet at mealtime in the mess hall, and both have free access to the recreation yard.

The German prisoners are avid sunbathers and spend hours on a grassy slope at one end of the recreation yard. They are well bronzed.

For exercise, the prisoners play volley ball, pitch horseshoes, trim weeds and grass from the park-like areas adjacent to their wire enclosure, and make occasional marches under guard along the narrow roads of Angel Island.

The prisoners are permitted to write home each week, besides certain letters pertaining to business.

War prisoners may earn 80 cents a day at necessary voluntary work. There is not much of this kind of work. The Poles and Czechs would like to keep busy all the time; the German youths seem willing to idle their days away.

The German prisoners are ravenously hungry, their custodians report. They eat everything served to them, and never complain. Wheat products are not rationed, and yet the Germans are so hungry for just plain bread and butter that there is seldom leftover bread from which to make meat dressings or bread puddings.

Marketing used to be a matter of putting on your hat, taking your handbag and a quickly but wisely scribbled list, and trotting down to the store. Today it's not that simple! But we still intend to put nutritious, well-balanced meals on the tables before our families. To help us there's a right-on-time Rumford folder—*Ration Point Savers*—to ease the pressure on ration books.

We're getting acquainted all over again with country-fresh vegetables, and our refrigerators are filled with bright vitamin-rich fruits. And what a wealth of new ways to prepare old stand-bys! Here's a new recipe from *Ration Point Savers* for a delicious dish that you can top with creamed chicken, fish, eggs, or vegetables and serve, hot and tempting, for a hearty family meal.

Potato Nests

3 c. hot, well-seasoned mashed potato	1 tblsp. onion juice (optional)
2 tblsp. cream	1 egg
1 tblsp. butter	1 tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*

Combine potato, cream, onion juice, if used, and beaten egg. Beat mixture until light, add Rumford Baking Powder. Beat again thoroughly. On well-greased baking sheet shape mixture, hollowing out centers with tablespoon and roughing surface with fork. Brush with melted butter and bake in hot oven (400-450° F.) until golden brown, 15-20 minutes. Lift nests to hot platter and fill with desired creamed mixture.

Remember—Rumford Baking Powder is not rationed! And it plays a big part in your nutrition program because it adds important amounts of calcium and phosphorus to the family diet.

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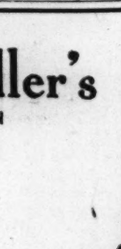

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Another V for Victory

Justus, Sioux City Journal
Well—Make Up Your Mind!

Scout 'Ship' In Dust Bowl Wins Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODWARD, Okla.—You can live in what once was a Dust Bowl, far from the briny deep or even a lake, and still know more than a thing or two about handling ships, Sea Scouts of this City have proved. Their "ship" Chadwick has won top 1943 honors among all the 2,000 Sea Scout ships of the nation, many of them on ocean shores.

Sea Scouting is part of the Boy Scout program, and teaches boys of 15 years and older how to manage boats. A "ship" is equivalent to a Boy Scout "troop." Sometimes a ship is referred to as a "crew," or a ship may have several crews, depending on how large it is. There are about 45,000 Sea Scouts in the country.

The national trophy awarded the Chadwick is presented annually by Howard F. Gillette, who has been keenly interested in Sea Scouting for many years, and who as Honorary Commodore is the highest ranking Sea Scout official in the United States.

Sea Scouts make excellent Navy men experience has proved. The Sea Scouting manual is indeed so popular that many Navy men buy it. At present, 76 former members of the "ship" Chadwick are giving a good account of themselves in the United States armed forces, most of them entering since Pearl Harbor. Several more are to be called this year.

The ship Chadwick was organized in 1932, and all during the Dust Bowl years that followed it never foundered, but kept plowing ahead, achieving distinction. It is the "mother" of nine other Sea Scout ships within this Great Salt Plains council—having organized, trained, and serviced them. Six of the nine were "launched" in 1941; the other three in 1942.

Chief figure in the organization of the Chadwick is Dr. Clarence E. Williams, now one of the ranking Sea Scout officials in Oklahoma and the ninth region. He is regional Sea Scout committeeman and sectional chairman in Oklahoma, in charge of the senior Scouting program.

Credit for the fine training of the Chadwick's crew goes to its skipper, Elmer Pound, a railway accountant here.

A year ago when the ship Chadwick shared top recognition along with Chicago and Boston, local Sea Scout officials blinked in surprise. Then, promptly, all hands on the Chadwick set to work to win top honors this year. And they did. It's considered a real achievement for an inland county seat town, far from an ocean or even a good-sized lake, and in an area not so long ago dubbed the nation's Dust Bowl.

Originally called the Amphibian, the ship was renamed the Chadwick in memory of Dr. Williams' son, who was a charter member.

Farmers Await Proof on Aid Of Machinery-Output Ruling

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No one here wants to dampen any spark of hope over the food situation, such as that inspired by the recent Washington announcement that farm-machinery-production quotas would be doubled. But both farmers and machinery makers are skeptical as to the full and final favorable influence this administrative action may have.

In effect, those who from the start have rated food production as important as plane and tank and gun production would seem to have won their point. The Government has agreed to the increase in quotas and allocations which they asked. That they still are not satisfied is due, though, to their doubt that this mere paper allocation will make possible the level of production necessary.

The new order, which has been under consideration for several months, does two things: First, it allows for machinery production amounting to 80 per cent of the 1940 level. Previously, production had been restricted to roughly 40 per cent. Second, it apparently completely abandons the system of centralization of manufacture, whereby the big producers were to concentrate on war goods and the smaller ones were to make the farm equipment allowable.

If they actually could make in the coming year 80 per cent of what they made in 1940, the manufacturers say, the machinery part of the farm-labor problem might be just about solved. But to be allowed to make that much is one thing; to get the materials for it is another.

For instance, in the first quarter of this year, while theoretically able to make 40 per cent of the 1940 level, they actually were able to produce less than 30 per cent, falling short some 100,000 tons from that 40 per cent figure. Why? Because, even though the materials were allocated, they were not forthcoming.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has said now that steel and other materials will be allocated in amounts sufficient to produce the 80 per cent quota for the year beginning July 1. That's fine, the equipment makers say. But they wonder if there is or will be really enough materials available, and they point again to their first-quarter experience.

Distribution Problem

Furthermore, even if the manufacturers were allowed and able to make all the machines that are needed, there still would be the problem of getting them to where they are needed. Distribution of anything in these times is an integral and serious part of the production problem. Most of the machinery is made in the Chicago area. The loudest complaints about a shortage have come from those farming areas farthest removed from this region—the Southwest, the East, and the Northwest. As a matter of fact, relatively few Illinois and Indiana farms are very hard up for machinery. The job will be to get the increased production to those regions where it is needed most.

The machinery makers, nevertheless, are encouraged, for this order is, they say, about the first tangible evidence that the full importance of the machinery part of the food-production program is thoroughly recognized in Washington.

In any event, there can be little if any effect from this order on this year's crops. It is too late to make even enough additional machinery to help out in the fall harvesting, except perhaps in some areas where this operation normally is late or delayed. There has been, in other words, regardless of the improvement this may bring next year, an irretrievable production loss through the lack of farm equipment sufficient to help meet the labor shortage this year, it is declared.

On the other side of the ledger, though, is a point that has nothing to do with war quotas and allocations. The per-unit food production of farm machinery has increased measurably in recent years. The development of the tractor alone did remarkable things. It jumped up the speed of operation and allowed for day-and-night usage if necessary, something that could not be expected of "Old Dobbin," who can actually stand less sustained work than a man.

Tractor's Bit

Here's what the coming of the tractor did, as a matter of fact, to production of other basic farm implements, according to the Farm Equipment Institute: Dollar volume of production of these machines, used for plowing, planting, tilling and harvesting, dropped more than 5 per cent from the period 1925-1930 to the period 1935-1941—all because the tractor made it possible to operate such machines to better advantage, requiring fewer of them. A tractor not only can operate faster and for longer periods, but can pull more than one machine.

Even though in the meantime other conditions have brought about the need to produce other machines which do not actually increase the volume of food grown, the volume of food production in relation to volume of machinery has increased measurably. In other words, today the United States can produce as much food as it did in 1925, with fewer machines. This goes in some measure to make up for that macchinery shortage, it is admitted.

Grew Asserts Tokyo Attack Was Too Late

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—Japan attacked the United States and Great Britain too late, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said here last night, and the reason for this fatal error in timing was the unexpectedly stiff resistance of China.

In an address prepared for delivery under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Grew recalled that Americans for a while were so impressed by this Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression that they overestimated its effectiveness and imagined Japan bogged down and bled white in a futile struggle to conquer 400,000,000 persons.

After the assaults on Pearl Harbor and Singapore, opinion swung to the opposite extreme and there was a tendency to assume that "China's efforts had been in vain, and that Japan was stronger than ever."

Actually, Mr. Grew asserted, what happened was that China's stubborn defense weakened the momentum of Japan's military machine to an extent that "the Japanese started their wider aggression too late for it to have even the slightest hope of ultimate success."

At the same time, however, this resistance had the effect of accelerating the full mobilization of Japan and of hardening Japan's troops in the furnace of actual war, with the result that it was a veteran army which lunged out at the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya.

Japan also utilized this period of long-drawn-out campaigning in China to build up its stockpiles of strategic materials through heavy imports of oil, cotton, chemicals, scrap iron and other war-vital products offered on the world market by future enemies.

Such systematic preparation for war and anything which war might bring came natural to the Japanese, Mr. Grew pointed out, for preparedness has always been an obsession with them—even during periods of determined isolationism and peace.

Local Governments Study Postwar Plans Carefully

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The grass roots of American democracy, local government, is showing as much interest in postwar rehabilitation as are the other parts of our political plant, state and Federal governments. American cities are preparing, as a matter of fact, to share a pretty large part of the load of reconstruction, a study in this field indicates.

In the first place state legislatures have been graciously opening the way by passing laws to allow municipal government administrators to build up cash reserve funds with which to finance public works programs as cushioning projects after the war. At least 16 state law-making bodies have in the past year or so enacted laws to legalize this procedure, according to the American Municipal Association.

Meanwhile the cities are building or using available machinery with which to make their postwar plans. The International City Managers Association here finds that of 92 cities it has recently studied all but 10 are attempting through postwar planning agencies of one type or another to estimate or predict probable postwar conditions with respect to population, employment, public works, and industrial conversion.

In larger cities this planning is directed by official planning agencies, in medium-sized communities it is usually the city engineer's job and in the smaller places it's often up to the city manager or the mayor himself. Of those 92 cities all over 75,000 population have planning agencies, half of the medium-sized places have such units, and about a fifth of the smaller ones.

Eleven cities over 75,000, says the City Managers Association, have taken definite steps to estimate postwar conditions, with nongovernmental groups co-operating in eight of the cities.

To finance after-the-war activity these cities are setting aside cash from surplus funds, investing surplus funds in war bonds, setting up depreciation accounts for replacement of equipment and utility extensions, or paying off debts with current income so as to leave future revenue free to be applied to such construction work.

It is considered significant that this municipal activity is proceeding on the assumption generally that the postwar work will be primarily a local government responsibility, financially as well as physically. Only two of the 92 cities studied referred to the possibility of Federal aid.

Visions of the federal government control accompanying the depression-born Blue Eagle, the National Recovery Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration, are perhaps tending to turn local administrators to a more diligent attempt to pay their own way.

Something of the depth of those grass roots is indicated also in the fact that city officials, as a whole, expect local government activities to expand after the war, rather than contract. In other words, local administrations intend to take back from other levels whatever functions or rights have been given up in the war emergency, and in fact to bring about new activities in the way of public service.

Cincinnati, for instance, expects to extend waste collection, highway maintenance, and hospital service. Flint, Mich., plans additional hospital and recreation facilities, and Schenectady, N. Y., will have additional water supply and health facilities.

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Wood-Span Hangars To House Blimps

WASHINGTON, Jpne 26 (AP)—The Navy disclosed June 24 it is building the largest clear-span wooden buildings in the world to house blimps, which patrol the sea lanes watching for enemy submarines.

A year ago when scarcity of structural steel made the use of wood necessary, the Navy said, the construction of such structures without supporting steel members was considered impossible.

All the buildings will be completed by the end of this summer, at several points along the East and West Coasts. They cost about $2,000,000 each, which is estimated at one third less than the cost of steel hangars of the same capacity.

The buildings are 171 feet high, about the equivalent of a 17 story structure, more than 1,000 feet long and almost 300 feet wide at the base. They will be capable of housing blimps in rows of two.

Submarine R-12 Lost Off East Coast; Accident Given as 'Probable' Cause

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Recent loss of the small submarine R-12 and part of its crew during training operations has been announced by the Navy. The statement, giving no details, attributed the loss "probably" to accident and not to enemy action.

How many of the normal complement of 28 were lost, the Navy did not say, but it attributed the indications of accident to "survivors."

The scene of the sinking was not given beyond the statement that it was off the East Coast. Nor was the date given, the Navy statement merely saying that the announcement had been delayed until it was found necessary to discontinue efforts to locate and raise the vessel, in order to avoid attracting enemy submarines to the scene.

"A number of officers and men were unable to escape from the vessel before it sank," the Navy said. "The depth of water makes it impossible to salvage the submarine and hope has been abandoned for recovery of the bodies of the missing personnel."

The R-12 had a displacement of 530 tons on the surface and 680 submerged. Commissioned in 1919, it was 179 feet long with a beam of 17 feet, 6 inches, and was armed with one three-inch .50-caliber gun and four torpedo tubes.

The R-12 was the ninth American submarine announced as lost since the assault on Pearl Harbor, including: the Amberjack, Argonaut, Grampus, Grunnion, Perch, and Shark, overdue and presumably lost due to enemy action; the Sealion, destroyed to prevent capture in the Philippines, and the S-26 lost in a collision off Panama.

Heiress to Duke Fortune Takes Research Position

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 26 (AP)—Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell, heiress of the Duke fortune and sometimes called "the richest girl in the world," is working as research assistant in the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina here, Dr. Harold W. Brown, Dean, said yesterday.

Detroit Riot Probe Finds No Evidence Of Axis Influence

DETROIT, June 26 (AP)—Officials of this troop-guarded city moved yesterday to identify basic causes of the race rioting that swept Detroit streets Monday and to seek means of eradicating them.

As a fact-finding committee reported to Gov. Harry F. Kelly lack of any evidence that the violence was planned or inspired by any enemy influence, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., appointed a 12-member study committee and instructed it:

"To assemble immediately such data as may be available to formulate such programs as they think advisable, and to make such recommendations as their information and experience may dictate."

Six members of the group, including its chairman, William J. Norton, Executive Secretary of the Children's Fund of Michigan, are white; six are Negroes. Two are women.

The Mayor's comment that Representative Martin Dies' Committee on Un-American Activities, planning an inquiry here, "can offer us nothing but more confusion," brought from Mr. Dies a suggestion that "we may surprise the Mayor and bring to light some things he hasn't been able to find out about."

Governor Kelly's fact-finding committee of high law enforcement officials, reporting no evidence on which to base a petition for a grand jury probe, noted that state and city police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Navy and Army Intelligence, and investigators of the Wayne County (Detroit) Prosecutor's Office and the Attorney General of Michigan "are at this time and will continue to conduct an intensive investigation into all phases of this riot."

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Women in Press Move Steadily Ahead

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The press is playing a more vital role in this war than in World War I, and women have an increasingly important place in the press, in the opinion of Miss Olga Jones, Editor in Chief, U. S. Office of Education. Miss Jones was interviewed in Boston on a visit to the Massachusetts Department of Education. She will also visit the New Hampshire Department of Education before leaving New England.

Miss Jones, who was in newspaper work before taking her position with the Government, began her career in journalism at the time of World War I, on the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen. She wrote a social service column under the name of Cynthia Grey and covered special assignments for her paper. Since the time she started in this field, women have gone steadily forward in it, she pointed out, and now, more than ever, they are making their influence felt.

Vital Interest in Peace

"But I don't like to separate the work of men and women," she said, qualifying her statement; "the value of either is really that of the individual in any field. However, women have a vital interest in world peace as it concerns the lives of individuals, families, and the local community. Therefore, their interest is a particularly sound one, for I believe that no world peace can be more secure than the structure of the communities which make up the nations of the world.

"Naturally, the war must be won, first," she said, "but it is essential that we think intelligently at the same time we are fighting, on problems of reconstruction, and work toward their solution."

Miss Jones sees evidence, as a result of her contact with educators and educational institutions throughout the country, that while rapid adjustments have been made and continue to be made to war's demands, there is at the same time an awareness on the part of educators of the necessity to keep a balance in education which will build strong citizens for a world at peace.

Edits Biweekly

Miss Jones is editor of a biweekly publication, "Education for Victory," designed to keep state and local schools informed on what the Government is doing as it affects education, and also to give helpful ideas being carried out in various places, so they may be adapted to the needs of other sections. This goes to 75,000 educators over the country. She also supervises the publication of all of the bulletins issued by the Government on the subject of education.

Miss Jones has been for some years a member of Altrusa, oldest of the women's classified service clubs, and helped organize a branch in Washington, of which she was the first President.

Republican Night

The Business & Professional Women's Republican Night at the Pops will be Tuesday evening, June 29.

Tables have been reserved by Mrs. Carolyn LaVers, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Soule, Mr. Laurence Curtis, Mrs. W. H. Francis, Miss Grace F. Peters, Miss Edith G. Clark, Mrs. Esther Makepeace, and Miss Sara R. Skerry, of Boston; Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford, Miss Jacqueline Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Nelson of Jamaica Plain, Miss Mary E. Kidder of Arlington, Miss Eleanor Wheeler and Miss A. Linda Campbell of Milton, Miss Meta G. Cooper of Malden, Miss Bessie McLean of Wollaston, Mrs. Harriet M. Manter of Nahant, Mrs. H. H. Roberts of South Boston, and others.

The Junior Unit, headed by Miss Sally Russell of Arlington, has subscribed for 15 tables.

For reservations, apply by mail to the offices of the Business & Professional Women's Republican Club, at 6 Beacon Street.

Her Job Is Fun

Mrs. Dorothy King of West Cedar Street, Boston, thinks she has a job that's just about tops for one who has always liked to write and is also keenly interested in business. She has only been doing it full time since Pearl Harbor. Employed by Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., management engineers, Mrs. King's work includes writing a monthly booklet discussing matters of interest to the firm's clients, especially different aspects of engineering management. She also edits a weekly sheet that combines business and personal information for the firm's field engineers.

Her job takes her to many conferences. This week, for instance, she is attending the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress at Briarcliff Junior College in the hills east of the Hudson in New York. Last year she was sent to the General Electric in Schenectary to interview certain persons regarding their postwar plans. Not long ago she was in Cleveland, Ohio, for the meetings of the American Management Association, and next month she goes to the Silver Bay Conference at Lake George.

At such meetings she will be found taking notes as zealously as any reporter. She is there to garner new ideas for her writing and to keep her company posted on developments in postwar political planning as well as in industrial legislation, labor, and management. A large share of her work consists of supplying the firm's engineers all over the country with information pertinent to their work, especially about the status of pending legislative bills.

"It is hard for them to keep up with these things as they travel," she says, "yet their clients expect them to know all the answers."

To Mrs. King, her job doesn't seem like work. It's fun.

By a Staff Photographer

Small Gardeners Expect Big Things

Virginia Orsini and Philip Casso, each four years of age, attend a favorite Italian crop—tomatoes—on the roof of their North End home.

Victory Garden Beans Soon— How and When to Pick Them

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From the look of the Victory Gardens in Boston parks, vacant lots and back yards everywhere, New Englanders will soon be picking the first "mess of beans," and some will be wondering if there's any trick to it.

There is, and it's first of all this: bean plants must never be touched when wet with rain or dew. This usually means that early morning picking is out, as is late evening picking. Just be sure the plant is dry. If you are going to water the Victory Garden, pick the beans first.

Snap beans should be picked while the pods are flat and tender. As soon as the pods begin to form they should be inspected every day, for the perfect time to harvest lasts only a day or two. Also if pods are allowed to ripen fully, filling out with beans inside, the plants stop bearing and die down. If kept picked in their immature stage each bush should yield two or three pickings.

Pole Bean Procedure

The same caution about dampness applies to pole beans. Pole beans, however, will yield indefinitely throughout the summer until frost if the pods are kept picked. Any surplus can be canned or given away, but must be picked to insure further bearing.

Limas are, of course, not eaten as snap beans. The pods are therefore left on to develop the beans inside. They should be picked when full but before they began to turn yellow.

It is important to pick carefully in order to avoid tearing the plants. Some Victory gardeners keep a pair of scissors handy and cut them.

Bean plants feed near the surface, so cultivation must be cautious and very shallow. Don't hoe them around the roots. Scrape weeds up with a surface-motion of the hoe, or pull them up by hand. As elsewhere in the garden, break any crust that has formed after a hard rain, and keep a dust mulch around the plants.

Bean Beetles

The season for the Mexican bean beetle is on, so the wise gardener will watch his plants for any sign of this insect. The bean beetle looks like his relative, the ladybug [which is useful in devouring aphids] but this little cousin has more spots—16 of them, eight on each wing cover. Eggs are laid on the underside of the leaves.

Spray regularly with rotenone or pyrethrum, especially after rain, and be sure to spray the underside of the leaves. Small holes in the leaves are likely to be a sure sign of the presence of this insect. Beans may also suffer from aphids, which are tiny green insects about a sixteenth of an inch long. They cluster along the stems and under leaves. The spraying program for the Mexican bean beetle will control them.

CD Praised for N. H. Flood-Area Alert

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The C D Reporter

Several hundred New Hampshire Civilian Defense workers performed yeoman service when flood danger loomed in the Androscoggin and Connecticut Valleys in Coos County, according to a report received today by United States Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, First Civilian Defense Area, from Alf Halvorson, Chairman of the Coos County Civilian Defense organization.

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire granted permission to mobilize the entire Civilian Defense organization in Coos County when after seven and one-half hours of steady rain the possibility of a serious flood faced that section.

Within 15 minutes after Governor Blood's action, the Civilian Defense forces of the entire county were placed on an alert footing, ready for any emergency.

Many animals, including hogs and cattle, were moved from inundated areas to high ground in many places, and members of Civilian Defense neighborhood committees stood ready to aid farmers in digging trenches to drain off those areas submerged.

Civilian Defense Motor Corps units evacuated families north of Groveton through North Stratford and Colebrook, as well as salvaging furniture.

Fire Fighting Unit

The Hartford, Conn., Gas Company claims one of the finest Civilian Defense fire fighting units. With the co-operation of the Hartford Fire Department, the company obtained from the Government the materials to convert a one and one-half ton truck into an efficient fire fighting unit. It has a gasoline-driven pump with a capacity of 500 gallons a minute, and 600 feet of hose. Axes, ladders, shovels, helmets and other equipment are handily placed for instant use.

V-Gardening

With beans, tomatoes and table greens most prominent, New England's front yards, back yards and heretofore empty fields are beginning to produce bumper crops. Approximately 4,000,000 families in New England and Middle Atlantic states have planted vegetable gardens this year. This represents an increase of half a million over last year, according to a Gallup survey, and more than justifies the work behind the Victory Garden campaign in which members of defense councils played a leading part. As a result of the survey, it was estimated that each family plans to put up an average of 175 jars of vegetables.

Fats Campaign

The New Hampshire salvage committee plans to award a certificate of merit each month to the city and town collecting the largest per capita amounts of household fats. The State had practically fallen out of the fat salvage race, but a recent report showed collections of 46,768 pounds, a gain of 84 per cent.

'Tin' Trophy

Thanks to loyal service volunteered by Boy Scouts and street department workers, West Hartford, Conn., has twice been awarded the trophy for the highest tin can collections for towns with a population under 99,000. Collections for June have been 25 per cent higher than for any previous month. Over a recent week end, 80,000 pounds of tin were collected.

Youthful Plane Spotter

Among a class of 66 aircraft observers awarded certificates from the Army at the American Legion AWS post in Laconia, N. H., Malcolm Mooney, 13 years old, received the highest mark for ability to identify planes, both enemy and friendly.

Group Riding

Fire Chief Arthur A. Griswold of East Providence, R. I., has offered the use of the town's fire stations as headquarters for establishing group riding clubs. The offer was made as a result of a request from the transportation conservation sub-division of the State Defense Council, and the purpose of the campaign is to provide transportation for workers to meet the 40 per cent cut in public bus service ordered by the ODT.

Wardens Sell Bonds

Air raid wardens sold more than $80,000 worth of War Bonds during a demonstration in Keney Park, Hartford, Conn. Events included a parade of military and Civilian Defense personnel, and the highlight was a "major incident" showing the technique of dealing with air raid damage. According to Chief Air Raid Warden Charles A. Welch, it was witnessed by 5,000 persons.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: dramatization	Newscast; Bond Wagon Quiz	News; Music at Noon; Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party; Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News; The Pepper Shaker
12:15					
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service; Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies; Italian Melodies
12:45			Treasury Star Parade		
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Melodies for Strings	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Council for Democracy
1:30	News; Service	Sunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade from Buffalo	'N. E. Sector on the Air': All-Soldier Program; Band; Drama; Guests; Speakers	Roy Shield and Company; Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game.	Melody Mystery Contest; Melody Mystery Contest
2:15					
2:30	Spirit of '43; Spirit of '43		Roy Shield and Company; Harold Fleming, talk	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Leatherneck Parade; News Service
2:45					
3:00	Wendell Willkie, on Of Men and Books	Joe Venuti's Orchestra; Joe Venuti's Orchestra; 'George Hicks Reporting' 'Little Show''	Air Force Military Band; Air Force Military Band; News; "Gardner Salute"; Saturday Serenade	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game; Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy; Musical Fantasy; Lucky Millinder's Orch.; Hal McIntyre's Orch.
3:15					
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit; F. O. B. Detroit				
3:45					
4:00	Report from London; Sports Program	Saturday Concert: Herta Glaz; Mario Berinin; Robert Stolz, conductor	Matinee in Rhythm; Sports program	Paul Martell's Orchestra; Sports program	Eddy Duchin's Orch.; Ella Fitzgerald, songs
4:15					
4:30	United We Stand; United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies; Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music; drama; soloist; guests	Sam Donahue's Orch.; Shep Field's Orchestra
4:45					
5:00	Parade of Mayors; Parade of Mayors; "Vacation Travel"; Bill Eliot, songs	Saturday Afternoon Revue: Horace Heidt's Orchestra; Sol Lewis, County Editor	'Not for Glory': O. C. D. drama; James Landis; Helen & Mary Hayes; dr. Adventures in Research	Sports program; Sports Matinee; Sports Matinee; Elmer Davis, comments	Glen Gray's Orchestra; Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Al Donahue's Orchestra; News Service
5:15					
5:30					
5:45					
6:00	News Comments; Glen Miller's Or. and soldier talent; World Today: News	Sportscast; Music; Newscast; A Tempeton: 'Marches' Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter; Garden Gossip: speaker "Adventures of Ner o Wolfe": drama	News Service; Press Roundup; Sports.; William Ewing, talk; Sports; Music	Sports Stories; Light Classics: music; News: Music Interlude; Sports of the Day
6:15					
6:30					
6:45					
7:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Message of Israel; Message of Israel; Message of Israel; Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"For This We Fight": Postwar Planning; g'ns "Ellery Queen": drama. "Ellery Queen": drama	American Eagle Club in London: variety progrm; Ruby Newman's Orch.; Fred Lang, news	"March to Victory"; News Service; Ann Nitro, pianist; Lily Pons, songs
7:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.				
7:30	Bob Hawk: Thanks to the Yanks"				
7:45					
8:00	Sanderson and Crumit quiz; Hobby Lobby	Roy Porter, news; Boston "Pops" Orch., Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Abie's Irish Rose": comedy serial; "Truth or Consequences": Ralph Edwards, cond.	Treasury Star Parade; Voiney Hurd, news; Cleveland Summer Orch., Rudolph Ringwall, cond.	Religious program; Religious program; Uncle Bill: talk; Uncle Bill: talk
8:15					
8:30					
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.			
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists; "Saturday Night	Arthur Fiedler, cond.; Ray Rich, news; Benny Goodman's Orch.	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers "Can You Top This?": comedy quiz	Theater: Marion Claire; Attilio Baggiore; tenor; drama; Henry Weber's Orch.; chorus; speakers	Classical Album: Delfila: Spanish Album; Classical Album: Delfila: Spanish Album
9:15					
9:30					
9:45		Orchestra: Music			
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news; Harry Green's Orchestra	"Million Dollar Band"; Joe Venuti, conductor; Newsreel of the Air	John B. Hughes, news; "Saturday Night Bondwagon"; variety drama	News Service; Treasury Star Parade; Tommy Carr's Orchestra; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir. O'Brien; D. Dickson				
10:30		Stars in Revue			
10:45	News; World War II	Here Comes the Band	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	
11:00	News; E. Sevareid.	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Fats Waller's Orchestra.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master Works of Music	Newscast; Fishermen's Program; Elmer Davis, talk	What Can I Do? drama; Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra; "Halls of Montezuma": Marine Corps Show	Glen Miller's Orchestra; Day's End: music; Music: News
11:30					
11:45					

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program; Music for Sunday	Boone County Neighbors: songs; music; talks	Petite Musicale; News Service	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
8:45					
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious service
9:15	E. Power Biggs: organ recital	Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air; 'The Melody's the Thing'	Religious program; Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service; Freedom on Land: dr.
9:30					
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church Services: speaker	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir; Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
10:45					
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; speaker	Park Street Church Services: aespaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies; Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral Church of St. Paul; speaker	Services: speaker; Tremont Temple Church Services: speaker
11:15					
11:30	Invitation to Learning: guest speakers	Park Street Church Services: speaker	Harmony Hall; Olivio Santora, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
11:45					
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: Modern Music	Reviewing Stand: 'America's Labor Front'	News report
12:15	P. Saltman, pianist	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music	Symphonetta	Kenny Baker, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call: Hyde Park, London	WHDH Music Hall	News Service	Symphonetta	Italian Melodies
12:45		WHDH Music Hall	Welcome to Camp Wh'lr	Symphonetta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live': Red Cross dramatization "Yank": the Army newspaper: Overseas reports	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Elmer Davis, talk	WHDH Music Hall		Ginny & Lanny: music	Concert Melodies: WCTU
1:30	Fashion Talk	Cavalcade of Song		Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Col. Stoopn'gle: quiz	Cavalcade of Song		Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	St. Louis Municipal Opera: E. Feld, e'n.	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndtable: Prices & Your Pock'th'k	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15		Cavalcade of Song		Religious program	Sen. R. S. Bowers, Int.
2:30	World News	Religious program	Jack Charles Thomas: orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	World News; Music	Newscast		Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony, Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Moylan Sisters, songs; Concert Strings; Boston University Vespers: speakers; chorus	Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell; World News Parade; 'The Army Hour': choir; speakers; band; drama	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom Slater, m. c.; recorded. Joseph E. Davies, talk; Joseph E. Davies, talk	Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Scandinavian Melodies; Irish Music
3:15					
3:30					
3:45					
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony	Sunday Vespers; Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training centers through't world	Religious program; Religious program	Religious program; Religious program
4:15					
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz; Dorothy Maynor	Matinee of Yesterday; Matinee of Yesterday	Invitation to Listen; Invitation: News	Network program; Network program	"Just Quote Me"; "Just Quote Me"
4:45					
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys Swarthout; Deems Taylor; chorus; or.	Maj. G. F. Eliot, John Vandercook, news	NBC Summer Symphony. Dr. Frank Black, cond.	'Answering You': Transatlantic Forum.	Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta
5:15					
5:30		Musical Steelmakers		The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond': drama	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers			Baseball scores
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Music: 'Here's to Romance'; Broekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church Services: speaker
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	Musical Poll of Hits	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry: drama; music	Poll of Hits; Narration	'The Great Gildersleeve': comedy drama	Upton Close, comments. Baseball news	Religious drama; Religious drama
6:45					
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast: Newscast	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Freddie Martin's Orch.
7:30	We, the People	Quiz Kids": Joe Kelly, m. c.	Dr. Paul Schilpp; Owens' Orch: News	News Service	Central Baptist Church Services
7:45	Lord Halifax			Concert Album	
8:00	"Calling America"; Bob Trout, m. c.	Roy Porter, news; Int. Treasury Star Parade	Paul Whiteman's Orch.; Dinah Shore; guests.	Young People's Church of the Air: speakers	Central Baptist Church Services
8:15					
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; News	Inner Sanctum: mystery dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; "One Man's Family"	Music in Variety; Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Claudia Muzio, songs
8:45					
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest: drama; music	Walter Winchell; Chamber Music Society.	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour: speaker	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15	Fred Allen & Co.; Portland Hoffa, guest	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour: speaker	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour
9:30		Dorothy Thompson			
9:45					
10:00	Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orch.; chorus; soloists.	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	"Remember the Day"	Gracie Fields, songs	Antoine, H. Behmidt	Song Spinners; quartet	"Lady in the Dark"
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"; "Music of the Masters"	"Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	John Stanley, comments	Victory Night Watch
10:45				Across the Footlights	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	News; News An'lysis	News; Sports	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Soldiers of Press	Boston Red Cross Program: music; speaker	Cesar Searchinger: news	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of Music	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr. Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in Britain": recorded	Day's End: music; Day's End: News
11:45					

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	"Party"; Imog Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens		Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensem.	Fashion Talk; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days: musicale	Beverly Mahr, songs	Songs; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	"Home Topics"; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies:	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper, Young'; sk.	orchestra; speaker	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ prgrm	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Cheer-Up Gang'; variety	Shep Fields' Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	'Cheer-Up Gang'; variety	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Todd's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	'The Sea Hound'": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Highway Patrol': drama	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings.	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Musical program	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	James Hilton, talks	Dance Orchestras	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Diarists: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	Mystery Hall: drama	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Mystery Hall: drama	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"The Better Half"; quiz show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Drama Shop"; Essays in Drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz			
9:00	Theater: Barbara Stanwyck, Joseph Cotten in "The Great Man's Lady"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Nelson Eddy, baritone; Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Stravinsky's "Petrouchka—Ballet"
9:15		U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm		News Service		
9:30		George Olsen's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board: guest panel	
9:45		Orchestra; songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Lor. Young, 'Remember the Day'	Raymond Gram Swing; Gracie Fields, songs	Percy Faith's Orch.; J. Antoine, H. Behmidt	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15				'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Musical program
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"; "Music of the Masters"	"Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45				Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Dance orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Views; Eric Severaid	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do? drama	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Interamerican Univ. of Air	Radio Newsreel: British news reports	Day's End: music; Day's End: News
11:45		Stars in Revue			

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Strictly Dishonorable," presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. Featuring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Tonight

"Semper Fidelis," March — Sousa
Emperor Waltzes — Strauss
Overture to "Sakuntala" — Goldmark
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" — Cailliet
"Espaffa," Rhapsody — Chambrier
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor — Grieg
Soloist: Bernhard Weiser
"Peer Gynt" Suite — Grieg

Pension Fund Concert
Sunday

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March — Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" — Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" — Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave — Tchaikovsky
Ballet from "Faust" — Gounod
Largo from "Xerxes" — Handel
Bolero — Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes — Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue — Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma

Music

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Final Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Mary Becker, violinist; Bertha Melnik, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 3, 6, 8:45. News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 7:55.

Fenway—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Virgin Bride." 2:15, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45. "School for Husbands." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "I Wake Up Screaming." 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:44 a. m., 2:21, 5:56, 9:31. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 11:23 a. m., 3:58, 7:33.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"Edge of Darkness." Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayward. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 7, 10:20. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island." "Inflation." "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils." "Stars on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:40. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:10, 11:20 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:05,

Maritime Service Hosts To Men Awaiting Ships

Keeping young men occupied during the interval before assignments to ships—after completing training as unlicensed personnel to man American merchant ships—is one of the less conspicuous but essential duties of the United States Maritime Service.

Established by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, for the purpose of offering training and benefits to the personnel of the United States Merchant Marine, the scope of the Maritime Service broadened substantially when it became evident that merchant ships were to play a vital role in the war effort.

Today the Maritime Service has four large training stations ashore for unlicensed personnel, one of which—the Sheepshead Bay Station at Brooklyn, N. Y.—has capacity for 10,000 trainees. The other stations are at Avalon, Calif., Hoffman Island, N. Y., and St. Petersburg, Fla. Nine training vessels are used in conjunction with the stations.

In addition, the Maritime Service has a radio school at Gallop's Island, Boston harbor; an officer candidate training program for seamen of 14 months or more sea experience with schools at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and at Alameda, Calif.; and a special engineer officer candidate training course.

When the unlicensed personnel trainees complete their courses and are sent to "graduate stations" to await assignment to ships, they are usually "absorbed" almost immediately because of the heavy demand for men on the ships.

At the Boston graduate station, maintained at the Seamen's Club of Boston, Ensign Clifford S. Morgan has arranged a diversity of attractions to appeal to the continuously changing "population" under his jurisdiction. Facilities for sleeping, eating, writing letters, reading and recreation are provided, in co-operation with the Seamen's Club.

Social hours are arranged for certain evenings. Game rooms of the Club are opened to the men. A solarium is provided on the roof of the five-story club building that was for many years the exclusive Exchange Club of bankers, brokers and businessmen. A weekly class for those that wish to attend is provided to amplify the instruction already given the men regarding emergency conduct in cases of torpedoing, including first aid.

A handicraft class which teaches the making of leather belts among other things, is another weekly feature for those who wish to participate. And the Victory Garden of the Seamen's Club on the roof of the building—said to be the only "downtown" Boston building roof to boast a Victory Garden—offers opportunity for the men to dabble in agriculture a bit if they so desire. Then there is the opportunity for the men to record a verbal message in their own voice by means of records which they can ship back home if they prefer that sort of novelty greeting.

All told, the interim between training studies and actual duty for those graduates who are sent to Boston for assignment is all too short in opinion of those who enjoy the facilities here.

Oh, for the Life of a Sailor!

By a Staff Photographer

Seamen Awaiting Assignments Keep Busy

Seamen of the United States Maritime Service, while awaiting assignment to ships, find a diversity of attractions at the Seamen's Club of Boston. Top, two seamen, Harry L. Overfelt, Roanoke, Va., and Robert G. Simonetti, Lindenhurst, N. Y., are shown making recordings of their voices to send home. Lower, P. P. Fiorentino, Newark, N. J.; Francis J. Gurcarkowski, Manville, N. Y., and F. J. Ross, Bronx, N. Y., are shown tending the Seamen's Club's roof Victory Garden, said to be one of the few rooftop gardens in the downtown area.

600 Freshmen Attend Tech Annual Camp

At a general assembly in the great court in front of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Karl T. Compton, its President, welcomed members of the incoming class attending the annual freshman camp this afternoon. Of a class of approximately 600 new students, more than 500 gathered to hear Dr. Compton, and many participated in an athletic program following the assembly.

The Institute's freshman camp, covering an orientation program of two days, opened last night when the new students gathered in Huntington Hall to hear addresses by administrative officers of the Institute. Among the speakers were James R. Killian, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the Institute; Col. Edward W. Putney, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and commanding officer of military personnel in training at the Institute; Capt. Charles S. Joyce, officer in charge of naval reserve courses; Prof. B. Alden Thresher, Director of Admissions; Prof. Charles E. Locke, Secretary of the Alumni Association; and Dr. Benjamin E. Sibley, member of the Institute's medical department.

The program today included an assembly in Walker Memorial, with Wallace M. Ross, General Secretary of the Technology Christian Association, presiding. Discussions were led by the Rev. Frederick B. Kellogg and Langdon S. Flowers of the class of 1944 spoke on the various extracurricular activities at Technology. The new students also heard addresses by Thor K. Stromested and Oscar Hedlun, coach of track. The general assembly in the great court this afternoon was preceded by a luncheon in the Institute's new cafeteria. Dean Harold E. Lobdell introduced Dr. Compton and leading members of the faculty at the assembly.

Registration for the Institute's seventy-seventh academic year will open on Monday morning and classes start on Tuesday.

New Fishing Trawler Added To General Seafoods Fleet

Log of the Port of Boston

Addition of a new and modernly equipped fishing trawler to the fleet of the nation's "Number One" fishing port as Boston is known throughout the industry, is always of significance from the viewpoint of production of a vital food.

But under wartime conditions, with building restrictions, difficulty in procuring engines, priorities, scarcity of materials and other obstacles to overcome, the addition of a new trawler has become what those in the industry call an event.

And that is what the achievement of the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston in securing a new trawler is considered by the trade. The new vessel is built of wood instead of steel to be sure, but that is one of many revolutionary changes in the economic and industrial structures that is directly traceable to the war.

The new craft, which has been named the Blow in harmony with the nomenclature of the Forty Fathom Fleet, owned and operated by the General Seafoods, was built as the Spes at Riverside, R. I., and was launched Dec. 6, last. She is expected to come to Boston within two weeks from Fairhaven, Mass., where machinery has been installed.

Designed by William H. Hand, Jr., of Fairhaven, the craft was christened by Miss Dorothy Lemons, daughter of its builder. Owned at that time by the Atlantic Navigation Co. of Boston, of which Herbert Greene is president, the vessel was acquired by General Seafoods, and is the first important addition to the fleet of trawlers at this port since the Government took over many trawlers and draggers estimated to equal about half the productive capacity of the fishing industry.

The new Blow measures 100 feet in length, 22 feet beam and has a depth of 11 feet. Speed is expected to be about 12 knots. Capacity of the holds is estimated at 220,000 pounds of iced fish. Powered by a Cooper-Bessemer Diesel engine, developing 400 horsepower, the craft has accommodations for 12 men in the fo'castle, and four men aft. She will hail from Boston and is expected to join the groundfishing fleet out of this port.

Staff Increased

Bernard S. Costello, operating a steamship agency on Boston's State Street, announces additions to his staff of John E. Redmond, who has been affiliated with the Boston Foreign Freight Forwarders, Inc., and Miss Alma Mann of Holbrook, Mass.

Exports Gain

Total exports from the United States during the first four months of this year amounted to $3,438,000,000, a gain of more than 52 per cent as compared with the same period of 1942 when the figure was $2,264,000,000, Boston shipping men have just been advised by the United States Census Bureau.

This year's figures for the four months exceeded in value the total annual exports for 1938 and 1939 when the values were $3,094,000,000 and $3,177,000,000, respectively. These totals exclude shipments to our armed forces abroad but include lend-lease goods shipped to the United Nations.

Ship Launchings

Curiosities of ship launchings, tabulated by the Shipbuilders' Council of America, include the following: "Once in a while a ship appears to be self-launching, starting down the ways before the ceremonies are completed. Release of the ship is sometimes necessary before the ceremony is ended—it's not self-launching at all.

"Ships as a rule are launched stern first. However, they have been launched upside down, in sections and sideways.

"Greasing the ways to permit thousands of tons of steel to slide smoothly into the water requires about 45 tons of a special grease, compounded for that express purpose—if the ship is a battleship. Once when a surplus of overripe bananas were a disposal problem in one seaport, they were used to grease the ways—and worked excellently, too."

Historical Society

Because of the many changes brought about by the war, the Steamship Historical Society of America which usually holds its annual meeting on the last Sunday in August at the Peabody Museum, Salem, is considering a change this year to Newport, R. I., which is easier to reach for a larger number of members. William King Covell of Newport is President of the Society.

Navy Notes

Notes from the Navy show that: The smokestack from the ship's galley—known ashore as the kitchen—is called "Charley Noble" but why, no one seems to know.

Three stripes are shown on the collars of the Navy men's uniform. They are said to have been copied from the British uniform, signifying the three great sea victories of Admiral Nelson—Trafalgar, the Nile and Copenhagen.

Leon Stone

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—June 30—Red "J," "K," "L," "M" and "N" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk expire on this date. All expire June 30.

June 27—Red "P" stamps become valid.

July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid.

All July stamps expire on 31st.

Canned Goods—July 7—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date.

July 1—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q," became valid on this date, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—June 30—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound; expires on this date.

July 1—Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires—June 30—Second tire inspection for B-book holders must be completed by this date. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—July 1—Federal $5 stamp necessary from this date on.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Bay State Facts

Do you know that . . . Of the 1,195,020 dwelling units in Massachusetts reported in the census in 1940, 80,232 were not more than 10 years old, 190,023 were between 10 and 20 years old, 167,314 were between 20 and 30 years old, and 572,025 were more than 30 years old; for 179,426 of the dwelling units the age was not reported . . . The fund of approximately $5,000 which Benjamin Franklin in 1791 established for the benefit of Boston today amounts to $797,587 in funds in addition to property which in 1894 cost $329,300. . . .

There were 48,288 persons in Massachusetts institutions at the time of the census in 1940 8,709 penal, 29,462 mental, 8,743 in homes for aged or infirm, and 374 otherwise cared for . . . The ratio of aliens to total population in Boston is about 9 per cent, in Cambridge 10 per cent, Fall River 11 per cent, Lowell 8 per cent, New Bedford 13 per cent, Somerville 8 per cent, Springfield 7 per cent, Worcester 9 per cent . . . The average number of persons per dwelling unit in Massachusetts in 1940 was 3.9, which was more than that in 29 of the States, the same as in six States and less than in the other 12. . . .

Massachusetts is credited with leadership in the development of public parks: Charles Eliot in the 1890's pointed the way to park system planning, while the Trustees of Public Reservations, a semi-official body in Massachusetts was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, promoter of public holdings now known as state parks . . . A recent Supreme Court decision upheld the validity of single family residence districts as established by the Medford zoning ordinance.

Lockhart Replaces Howard In Press Censorship Post

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Because of the necessity of returning to the editorship of the Cleveland News, N. R. Howard resigned yesterday as Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of the Press Division.

Director Byron Price named as Acting Assistant Director Jack H. Lockhart, Managing Editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, a Scripps-Howard newspaper. Mr. Lockhart has supervised the Press Division at night since Feb. 13, 1942.

Office Workers Invite Servicemen

Hostesses from the Office Workers Canteen have bought all the second-balcony seats at Pops for Tuesday evening, June 29, and half the seats will be given to servicemen guests. After the concert, the hostesses and their guests will repair to a dance at the Hotel Gardner nearby, where Ray Wilder and his orchestra will furnish music until midnight.

The Canteen is located at 26 Merchants Row, Boston, and is sponsored by the Office Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, although both union and nonunion office workers share in its operation and maintenance.

It is open only on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and on Saturday evenings. The girls offer their services to the men to type letters, sew, mend, and help with shopping. There are a game room and library with books donated by the Victory Drive of the Boston Public Library. A dance is held at the Canteen every Saturday night.

Move Started By Timilty Quash Charge

Counsel for Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, reindicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to permit gambling operations, was today setting the stage for an attempt to have the indictment quashed for the second time in the County's Superior Court.

Within 15 minutes after the reindictment was ordered by the Grand Jury yesterday, Judge Frank J. Donahue was in receipt of motions protesting the action. Included in the indictment which will come before the Court next Monday at 11 a. m., are six other Boston police officials, Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents James M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Captains Edward J. Keating and John A. Dorsey, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

All this action came almost three months to the day after the seven police officials first were indicted by the Grand Jury, March 27, and only slightly more than two weeks after Judge James C. Donnelly quashed the indictment and Commissioner Timilty returned to his post from which he had obtained a leave of absence.

The second indictment, however, will not necessitate the Commissioner's leaving his post again, even temporarily, while the Court sits on the case. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall declared it was only fair to the Commissioner for him to remain on the job, since the "time is so short." he referred to the fact that the reindictment of the police officials was obtained just before the Grand Jury went out of office.

"It would be unfair to Commissioner Timilty or to any acting commissioner to be an 'on-again, off-again, in-again and out-again' commissioner," the Governor said.

When the former indictment was obtained, the Commissioner voluntarily suspended his six aids and allowed himself a leave of absence.

Counsel for the Commissioner inferred that they would base their new case upon the legal fact that the new indictment is virtually identical to the first one, which was quashed by Judge Donnelly on June 4.

10 Postal Employees Promoted in Boston

Promotions of ten men in the Postal Service at Boston, effective July 1, are announced by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. They are all based upon the efficiency of the employees involved, Mr. Connelly stated.

They are: John L. Laverty to Assistant Superintendent of Delivery in Charge of the City Delivery Section; Maurice D. F. Cavanaugh to Asistant Superintendent of Delivery; Matthew J. Gately to foreman; William J. O'Hare to Principal Assistant Superintendent of Mails to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Francis A. Crowley to Superintendent of Mails; John W. Boylen to Assistant Superintendent of Mails; John C. Kelliher and James J. Flanagan to permanent Foremen; William A. Bannon and Robert L. Merritt, Jr., to formen, and James A. Fitzgerald to Superintendent of the Soldier's Field Branch Post Office.

College Gets $730,000 Gift

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Connecticut College for Women announces the receipt of a gift of $730,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Virginia Midgeon Swift of New York City and Torrington, the largest bequest ever received by the college.

'Letter From Libya' Films Work of U. S. Field Service

Extracts from a letter from Libya, vividly describing infantry, tank, and aircraft battles in the North African desert, are portrayed in a documentary film of the work of the American Field Service, which will have its premier Boston showing the afternoon of June 29 at New England Mutual Hall.

The film, appropriately entitled "Letter From Libya," is being shown under the auspices of the New England headquarters of the American Field Service for the families of the men and the friends of the service who have been so devoted before it is released throughout New England.

Opening in a New York apartment house, where a young woman is reading a letter from her fiancé who is stationed with the service in North Africa, the picture cuts back to the various activities described in the volunteer ambulance driver's letter. His work and duties for a year and a half with the fighting troops of the famous British Eighth Army is portrayed vividly. Desert life, the art of camouflage, and heroic work under fire are some of the incidents described in the "Letter From Libya" and depicted in the movie.

Coast Guard Band to Play

A 28-piece United States Coast Guard Band will be on hand at the première, arrangements for which have now been completed by Allan Forbes, Chairman of the General Committee; S. Prescott Fay, Chairman for New England, and Mrs. Richard H. Bigelow, of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Forbes will preside and introduce the speakers who will include: Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command; Rear Admiral Robert Theobald, Commandant, First Naval District; Gerald F. Tyrrell, British Vice-Consul in Boston; Stephen Galatti, Director General of the American Field Service, who is coming on from New York City; S. Prescott Fay; Edmund Stevens, War Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently returned from the British Eighth Army front; Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Chairman of the American Friends of France; Mrs. W. Davies Sohier, Chairman of the Fighting French Committee, Inc.

Among the volunteer drivers of the A. F. S. who have recently returned from the African Front, and who are expected to be on hand for the première, are Robert C. Draper, D. P. Beatty, Grafton Fay, Samuel L. Hobbs, G. Henry Laiser, Richard Marvin, William C. Maguire, William O. Randall, and Hammond B. Douglas.

Invitations to Officers

There will be many other men in uniform, as invitations have been sent to United States officers in this District and to British officers stationed here, as well as to French officers from ships temporarily in the port of Boston.

Miss Martha Chapin, whose mother, Mrs. John Chapin, is Chairman of the Women's Committee, will be in charge of the ushers, who are this year's debutantes.

In the evening, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock, a program entitled "Return of New England's Heroes," will be presented over the Yankee Network. Taking part will be the following A. F. S. volunteer ambulance drivers: Robert C. Draper of Hopedale; C. Henry Laiser, executive of United Fruit Company; Richard Marvin of Chestnut Hill; Hammond B. Douglas of Worcester; Samuel L. Hobbs of Cambridge and Grafton Fay of Newton.

3 New Englanders Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The names of three New Englanders were among those of 83 United States soldiers missing in action, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders:

European Area

Rhode Island

Gauthier, Staff Sergeant Leo A.—Mrs. Alma R. Gauthier, mother, Pawtucket.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Bennett, First Lieut. Stuart M.—Mrs. J. G. Bennett, mother, Arlington.

Lawrence, Sergeant Benton R.—Mrs. Susan M. Lawrence, wife, Brockton.

Jewelers for 104 Years

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DIAMOND RINGS

Worn proudly . . . for the quality of their diamonds . . . and the enduring good taste of the mountings.

Diamond Rings, $50 to $1000

E. B. HORN CO.

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SENTRY

Anti-Moth Products

STAND GUARD OVER FURS AND WOOLENS

SENTRY 100% PURE PARADICHLOROBENZENE will not spot or stain. Leaves no after odor.
1 pound crystals ..... 45¢
7-pound tin pail of crystals or nuggets .. 1.94

THE NEW SENTRY PARA-PINE In pleasant pine odor. Crystals are ideal for sprinkling in chairs, closets or about the house.
Pound tin, 69¢; 2-pound tin, 1.25

SENTRY TWIN PACK DISKS to hang in closets. 100% pure paradichlorobenzene. Long lasting. 1 twin package enough for 2 closets of about 50 cubic feet each ..... 65¢

SENTRY SPRAY, kills moths, bugs, ants. Easy and economical to use.
Pints, 1.10; Quarts, 1.95; 1 gallon, 5.25

MANAHAN MOTH PROOF CONTAINERS
Heavy air-tight paper bags:
Clothes Bags, 28x6x60 ..... 75¢
Clothes Bags, 24x6x60 ..... 1.19
Extra Heavy, 31x6x60 ..... 1.25

COLLAPSIBLE STORAGE CHESTS for small articles such as sweaters, blankets, jackets.
Size 20x16½x12. ..... 49¢
Size 24½x16½x12, heavier stock ..... 85¢

RUG BAGS, moth proof, 9x12 ..... 95¢

TARINE WRAPPING PAPER for lining trunks, boxes, chests. 12 sheets, 40x48 ..... 49¢

RENUZIT a French Dry Cleaner that it is advisable to use to thoroughly cleanse your garments before putting them away. Safe. Economical.
2 gallon can 1.25

JALMA, a washing powder for putting your fine fabrics in order before packing them away. Removes grease, lipstick, rust, iodine, ink stains. 2 lbs. or about 100 washings 2.00

Notions . . . Street Floor

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"IT'S MOXIE FOR ME IN '43"

Ice-cold, sparkling Moxie is a great on-the-spot drink. It will send you back to your work or play refreshed and invigorated. Moxie really quenches your thirst because it is never too sweet.

BUY WAR BONDS—TODAY!

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

There are five full glasses in the big family-size Moxie bottle. And saving caps means saving war-needed metals for Uncle Sam.

Big Force of 'Forts' Blasts Messina

Continued from Page 1

tallies with the German claim of 30 bombers shot down.

But not all the rumblings from within Hitler's fortress are caused by exploding bombs. There is the rumble of troops on the move.

While the Russian front remains quiet, the Germans are reported to be moving, possibly 10 divisions of up to 150,000 men, to guard the Brenner Pass. If Italy should collapse before an Allied invasion thrust, this gateway to Germany would need to be securely locked.

It is said that five of these divisions are taking up positions below the Pass, and the remainder will be held as a mobile troop reservoir for quick dispatch either east or west in case of emergency. This report comes from an unofficial source said to have "close continental connections."

There is continued Axis uneasiness within the Balkans, particularly since the first Allied air attack of June 24 on the Greek air base of Salonika. "There are signs that an Allied attack on the Balkans is imminent," warned the German-controlled Vichy radio.

From China comes news that the Japanese are in no position to renew their attack in the Yangtze unless they move in reinforcements.

Gen. Chen Cheng, one of China's top Generals, declared: "The Japanese at present do not have enough troops in China to begin another offensive. They would have to draw reinforcements from Burma, the Southwest Pacific, or the Northern Provinces. Whether they will do this remains to be seen."

Mediterranean:

Flying Fortresses Batter Messina

Messina, strategic city on the eastern end of Sicily, was hit hard June 25 by the largest Flying-Fortress raid of the Mediterranean war, Allied Headquarters in North Africa reports, and huge fires were left burning in the harbor and railway station.

Sardinia also came in for a heavy attack by the RAF's Wellingtons which selected Olbia, the port and air base in the northern part of the island, for their target, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters announced.

Axis fighters braved even their own flak in efforts to fight a way through the compact Fortress formations, and one of the bomber flights was followed by the enemy to within sight of the African shore.

But only three Allied planes were listed as missing after all operations on the night of June 24 and on June 25.

Twenty enemy aircraft were reported destroyed during the daylight operations and one the preceding night.

Aircraft of the Coastal Air Force attacked a medium-sized merchant vessel and left it burning, the war bulletin said.

Continent:

Two Ruhr Cities Bombed by British

British heavy bombers carried their offensive against German war industry through the seventh successive night with a heavy attack on the night of June 25 on the Ruhr coal-mining and steel district of Bochum and Gelsenkirchen, the British Air Ministry in London announced.

Thirty of the RAF's big aircraft were listed as missing in the night's activities.

The British bombers, following by only a few hours the United States heavy bombers which attacked undisclosed targets in Germany, encountered the same cloud formations as the Americans and it was reported that results could not be observed accurately.

However, the Air Ministry communiqué reported that large fires were started in Bochum and Gelsenkirchen.

Strong new defensive squadrons which the Germans have thrown into the Battle of the Ruhr were out in force, the British announced, and there were many air battles. Two enemy planes were reported destroyed.

The fighting over Northwest Germany on the American foray was described by an American Air Force spokesman as "a prolonged battle of the clouds" and it was said that weather conditions were so unfavorable that some of the bombers selected their targets as best they could on the return journey.

One group found an enemy convoy over the North Sea and slipped through a break in the clouds to attack. Results could not be determined.

100 Enemy Fighters Reported Destroyed

Headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army said that United States heavy bombers had destroyed nearly 100 enemy fighters in their most recent two engagements over the Reich, while losing 37 of their own bombers. Headquarters, which first announced that 18 American planes were missing from the June 25 attack, said that only 17 were lost. One of the missing planes returned.

A commentator from the United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters said: "The primary task of heavy bombers operating in daylight against war-industry targets i sto slow enemy armament production, but attrition against enemy fighter defenses, an important secondary consideration, is mounting steadily."

The British Air Ministry communiqué reported that British intruders also attacked airfields and other targets in the Low Countries overnight and destroyed a number of enemy night fighters.

The Friday night Ruhr raid was the 11th attack by the RAF on the Reich in two weeks. Bochum was last raided the night of June 12 and on May 13 some 1,000 tons of bombs were spread over its industries.

The Bochum-Gelsenkirchen district produces a third of the Ruhr coal and is an important point in an intricate network of railroad communications serving the Ruhr.

The steel works of Bochumer Verein are important producers of war products and the coal-mining industry of Gelsenkirchen has by-product factories and synthetic oil plants.

The German High Command, in a communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, agreed with the British in declaring that 30 night raiders were shot down and said the population at Mochum "sustained losses by hits by explosives and incendiary bombs."

In describing the American raid, the communiqué said "strong American bomber formations attempted to attack North Germany under cover of thick clouds. German fighter planes gave battle early, with the result that the attacking formations were dispersed and compelled to drop their bombs over the open sea or over the coastal region."

The communiqué asserted 26 of the American bombers were shot down. The loss of only eight German fighters in the day and night battles was admitted.

South Pacific:

Japan Is Massing Planes and Ships

More and more Japanese planes are appearing on the airfields ringing Rabaul, New Britain, and there is considerable shipping, including a converted aircraft carrier, in its huge, horseshoe-shaped harbor, reconnaissance fliers report at Allied Headquarters in Australia.

Rabaul lies roughly 700 miles northwest of the Allied base on Guadalcanal in the Solomons and about 500 miles northeast of the ground front below Salamaua, New Guinea. In six raids recently, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers have dropped 176 tons of bombs on Rabaul's airdromes of Lakunai, Rapopo, and Vunakanau. Some of the resultant fires were reported to be burning planes.

It was disclosed at Headquarters that Allied fliers on reconnaissance over Rabaul had counted 170 enemy bombers and fighters on its fields, a slight increase over previous reported totals.

The report of Allied air activity was limited. Off Cape St. George, New Ireland, a single Beaufort bomber sighted three small enemy cargo ships escorted by a destroyer and scored a near miss, which sometimes is damaging, with its bombs.

In the vicinity of Madang, New Guinea, Mitchell medium bombers strafed Japanese-occupied villages.

Russia:

Fighting Reported On Finnish Front

Attacking Russian troops broke into Finnish trenches on the northern Karelian front and wiped out about a company of the enemy in savage bayonet and grenade fighting, a Soviet communiqué said.

Ten dugouts and two blockhouses were blown up and mortar batteries and an ammunition dump were destroyed, the Russians said in the communiqué which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans in their attempted crossing of the Donets south of Balakleya and they were forced to retreat behind a smoke screen from concentrated Russian fire, said the bulletin.

Artillery engagements were reported also on the western front, but the communiqué made no reference to the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow where the Russians earlier had said they drove the Germans from a settlement and beat off three counterattacks.

Smuts Says Axis Aims for Stalemate

By the Associated Press

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 26

Field Marshal Jan Christaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, asserted today that "victory, complete and unconditional, is in sight for us, but the main struggle still is to come this year and perhaps to be continued next year."

He declared he was giving "the real truth on the war situation."

In a statement, Marshal Smuts said the Allies now were mustering all their resources.

"The enemy has passed his zenith but the Nazi and Fascist leaders are desperate men and will drive their people to fight with despair and courage before the final knockout is placed," he said.

"They'll fight for a stalemate and a compromise peace to get a breathing space for renewing the struggle for domination later," he predicted.

Volcanic Phenomenon in New Zealand

Earthquake Converts Lagoon Into Farmplaces

Looking down on the famous bay of New Zealand's Napier, where volcanic action has transformed 7,000 acres of lagoon into rich agricultural land.

'Quake Makes Farm Land Of Large Lagoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 26—Because an earthquake transformed a lagoon at Napier into dry land, the people of New Zealand, and of Great Britain, too, are benefitting by a bigger food crop.

When Ahuriri Lagoon disappeared before their startled eyes, port authorities at the east coast port of Napier were inclined to be annoyed. But being adaptable people, they soon realized that 7,000 acres of potentially rich, productive land was not to be scoffed at either.

So the Harbor Board cheerfully accepted defeat in its attempts to transform the shallow lagoon into an all-weather haven for the largest liners, and embarked on its new role of farmer instead. And now the results are beginning to show.

The Board set about draining the area, built pumping stations for water supplies and began a leaching process to eliminate the high salt content of the land. Last year crops of barley, peas, potatoes and asparagus were raised. The fields, which are being transformed into pasture, carried 5,000 sheep through the winter, and from sales of wool and sheep alone the Harbor Authority received $37,000.

In crops the old-time sea bed has been especially generous and the local Authority collected $67 profit for every acre it sowed in peas, as well as substantial gains from carrots, asparagus, cattle pumpkins and fodder crops, grown to fatten animals which will be sent to Britain to help out the food supply there.

Experiments continue with other crops. Two failures have been recorded: the potato crops, which was destroyed by pests before harvesting, and the maize crop which was attacked by rooks. The development of these new fields is proving a boon to near-by canneries which are now able to obtain larger supplies than previously and to meet local needs which have expanded because of the ban on imports of canned goods due to war controls.

Montreal Removes Civic Radio Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 26—Radio listeners are happy over abolishing of the civic radio tax of $2.16 which automatically went into the discard with the signing of the minutes of the last Council meeting.

The tax which had been in effect for the past two years was always considered a nuisance and an injustice, because it was levied over and above the $2.50 Federal radio license fee which all radio listeners in Canada must obtain.

Citizens are also pleased that arrangements are being made to refund the $2.16 tax to all who had already paid their tax this year. The refund it is believed will total about $50,000.

Move Toward Arabian Unity Of Significant World Portent

Continued from Page 1

ested diplomats. This is apparent from the fact both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, despite the press of war activities, have found time to make statements encouraging Pan-Arabists. It is the universal consensus that war's end will bring the question to the forefront with a bang if it does not happen before.

Perhaps the most significant change in the Arabian situation comes from what most observers agree is the favor which Pan-Arabism is now finding in British eyes. There are many indications that British diplomats believe that a greater measure of solidarity among Arab-speaking countries not only would help to stabilize the Middle East but also would benefit the Empire through tranquilizing the latter's communication lines.

It is also recognized that the Arabs comprise a vast potential market for British goods once they have raised their buying power. Furthermore, many of the most astute observers believe the trend is irresistible and hold it would be unwise diplomatically to oppose it.

Form Uncertain

It is impossible today to predict the form any Arabian union, federation, or alliance would take; even Arab leaders themselves are not agreed on this point. But it is apparent to anyone who has given any study to the question that some practical results are bound to occur from the real and deep conviction with which so many Arabs approach the problem.

Damascus is an interesting and logical place to study Pan-Arabism since it is recognized as the home and source of most of the Arab nationalist movements due to its central location within Islam, its long period of oppression, and its former glories as the Capital of the Moslem world. But the ideas held here are substantially the same as those found almost everywhere else that Arabic is spoken. So far as acceptance of the idea of unity is concerned it is correct to say that most Moslem countries already are at one.

I have just finished talking with a high official in the Syrian Government—a man who looks and acts more like a Western European than a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in this city of the great Saracen conqueror, Saladin—and he discussed Arab unity with the same fervor as did the young Bedouin sheikh whom I met last week in a camel-hair tent in Southern Palestine.

The same holds true of the rich and honored Bey in Cairo and of the humble fellah along the Nile or the Euphrates whose imagination has been stirred by suggestions of reviving Islam's glories.

Support from Christians

It is also interesting and somewhat surprising to find considerable numbers of Christians throughout the Middle East also supporters of the Pan-Arabian movement. Most visitors here expect to find all Christians bitterly opposing anything strengthening and solidifying the already dominant Moslem religion.

But so far as unification of the Arab-speaking world is concerned numerous Christians in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, the only countries with sizable Christian populations, are ardent Pan-Arabists.

Popular pressure for some sort of unity among Arab states is so great that the government of virtually every Arab-speaking land, whether independent or not, feels itself committed to give at least lip service to the ideal. In most cases, however, officials actually believe in the cause either through idealism or the belief it would benefit them personally. It is felt no public figure could openly oppose the movement even mildly and survive.

With the exception of the Churchill and Eden statements the most important development actually on the horizon is the proposed Pan-Arabian conference to be held eventually in Cairo. Leading figures therein are Premier Nahas Pascha of Egypt and Premier Noury Pascha of Irak, both of whom apparently are willing to move faster than diplomatic developments have permitted heretofore.

Cohesion Through the Years

These leaders assert that Arab unity in one form or another has existed during most of the period since the foundation of Islam 1,300 years ago and that throughout such countries as Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq, the inhabitant still thinks of himself as an Arab and not as a Lebanese, Syrian, etc. Such a fact undoubtedly provides a good case for unity.

Perhaps shrewdly, several Arabian leaders with whom I spoke emphasized the belief that present-day conditions make the Arabs natural allies of the British and that it would be greatly to Britain's benefit to have a strong and unified Arabian state lying athwart its empire lines which would be tied to Britain through a treaty and whose friendship Britain could hold through protection against aggressive European powers.

Although there is some braggadocio in the statements of some Arabian leaders that they will get what they want with or without the approval of the Western Powers, calmer heads generally recognize that the Arabs are in no position to push demands by force. It is agreed the trend toward closer ties within the Arab-speaking world has grown stronger year by year and that it has much justification economically, socially, culturally, historically, and perhaps politically.

Throw In Some Lemonade And We'll Take the Job

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A want ad i nthe Star:

"Farmhand: no work to do; must be able to sit in rocking chair on cool, south porch and come to meals unassisted. Apply in person after 3 p. m. at 1617 Professional Bldg."

The job: watching a gate to see that it's kept closed.

Premier of Iraq Offers Arabian Federation Plan

Continued from Page 1

author, is one of the Middle East's ablest diplomats. Following Rashi Alial-Gailani's abortive coup to install a pro-Axis Iraqui government in the summer of 1941, Prime Minister Nuri has been in accord with the United Nations, playing a leading role during the negotiations which led to Iraq's declaration of war early this year.

Nuri's plan has counterparts in similar projects which have been voiced by other Arab leaders, ever since renewed Allied interest in the Middle East became noticeable. Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, has in recent months employed considerable skill and activity in exploring Allied intentions. Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan only a short time ago offered his services and those of his family, should they be called for in ruling a future Arab commonwealth. In Egypt, alert political circles hope to draw the center of and future Arab renaissance toward Cairo.

An Arab federation, as Nuri es-Said pictures it, would be centered in Iraq. Of the countries combined in such a federation, Baghdad's influence would be strongest. It may be recalled that, from the autumn of 1939 until the Gailani coup, the presence of the pro-Axis Mufti Hadj Amin al-Hussaini gave Iraq ambitions in this direction new impetus. Then, as now, Nuri was Prime Minister.

Evolution of Palestine

Arab desires, expressed by so many voices in different keys, are accenting a problem of great complexity. Above all, two question which Nuri attempts to answer in his new plan, remain more formidable than his formula makes them appear. These are:

First, the future political status of the Levantine States, Syria and Lebanon, which has absorbed international attention ever since their administration was turned over to France in 1920.

Second, the evolution of Palestine, including a co-ordination of the conflicting claims and aspirations of Zionist Jews on the one hand and Arab spokesmen on the other hand.

Free French authorities, acting in accord with Great Britain, terminated the original Syria mandate on Sept. 16, 1941, following Allied occupation. Arabs, however, are inclined to be critical of the current French administration in general and Gen. Georges Catroux in particular. When General Catroux was recently appointed French Co-ordinator of Moslem Affairs, Arab spokesmen were disturbed, viewing this appointment as an indication of continued orthodox French colonial policy.

Recent administrative measures against Tunisian Arabs accused of collaboration with the Axis have given cause for renewed resentment among Arab nationalists in Syria and elsewhere. Arab circles are inclined to believe that Vichy French politicians, uneasy in their exterior relations, were inclined to be more conciliatory toward the Arab populace than the new French officials, backed by Allied might.

Claimed by Both Sides

Palestine, under British mandate since 1923, has seen violent disturbances during the past 12 years. Claimed by both the Arabs, who call the country "Flstin," and by Zionist Jews to whom it is "Eretz Yisrael," it is not only the Holy Land of the world's great monotheistic faiths, but in our day a country of almost continuous strife.

Arab leaders have frequently denounced British policy of permitting Jewish immigration and the purchase of land. Zionist spokesmen have been equally definite in their insistence on the text of Lord Balfour's declaration favoring "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

While good will toward Arab aspiration can be found in all Allied capitals, Arab policy during the first years of World War II has been inconsistent to a degree where it must be called opportunistic. However well-founded Arab desires may be—and they require impartial inquiry and discussion—greater signs of political stability and maturity would doubtless be considered encouraging.

Arab states in the Middle East are young, hardly two decades old; it may be unjust to expect political maturity at such a youthful age. Tradition is lacking, ambition prevailing. When the Ottoman Empire crumbled, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Saudi Arabia gained various degrees of authority. The political heritage of these territories is mixed, their modern tradition limited, their educational standard uneven.

Arab politicians, in accordance with their tribal traditions, have grown to appreciate military might, with the result that Allied prestige in the Middle East and North Africa reached its peak when the Axis was cleared out of Tunisia. This belief in the political philosophy that might makes right, while favoring the Allies in recent months, has not created immunity toward Axis propaganda in the past. In a time not long past, bazaars, cafés, and tribal tents have been the setting for anti-Allied plotting, encouraged by flowery propaganda emanating from Berlin, Rome, Bari and Axis-occupied Athens.

While the Arab world has jumped on the United Nations bandwagon, the religio-political influence of Hadj Amin al-Hussaini, Mufti and Moslem spiritual leader, remains a potential source of danger. His sympathizers are fanatics and not likely to change their convictions overnight. Particularly in Iraq and Palestine, ambitious Arab politicians are anxious to do the Mufti's bidding.

On the other hand, progressive Arab circles are revealing a more enlightened attitude. Above all, westernized students are laying the cornerstones for future better understanding between Arabs and the western world. While their criticism of local misadministration has frequently been voiced with vigor, an encouragingly liberal trend of thought can be determined.

Tolerance Needed

Influenced by western liberalism, progressive Arabs find encouragement in the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. While opposed to foreign rule, patriotic in character and desiring Arab autonomy, these circles realize the political handicaps presented by feudal heritage and incomplete education.

The place of the Arab people in the postwar world is likely to depend on the progress political and economical liberalism can make among the Moslems of North Africa and the Near East. As matters stand at the moment, religio-political dictatorship by local feudal rulers is the most likely alternative to Allied supervision.

Extended Arab self-rule, following the pattern of the Atlantic Charter, requires internal freedom from undemocratic restrictions and tolerance toward minority groups. While lacking democratic traditions, the Arab people may come to realize that internal tolerance will ultimately lead to international respect.

Bricker Supports Strong U. S. Help In World Affairs

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio declared last night that the position of the United States in postwar world affairs depended on policies pursued at home.

Mr. Bricker, mentioned for the Republican presidential nomination in 1944, told the Wisconsin State Bar Association that he joins with those who would "lend the strong arm of American help in the solution of world problems."

He left discussion of possibilities of such activity to future speeches and centered his address on domestic affairs and their handling by the Roosevelt Administration.

"For 10 years our national Administration has pursued a domestic policy which, at every point, hampers and contradicts its professed foreign policy," he asserted.

As an example, he mentioned agriculture, saying that under the Administration program "we were to grow what we need for our own purposes and only what we need for our own purposes."

"The tragic results of that policy now face us with grim and forbidding reality," he went on. "Hunger stalks around the world and we are rationed here, because of such fallacious programs."

Mr. Bricker said the United States should participate freely in world trade. He expressed opposition to lowering living standards of American labor and suggested that superior efficiency in production be used to meet competition of goods offered by low-wage nations. Destructive inflation would be an insuperable trade handicap, he said.

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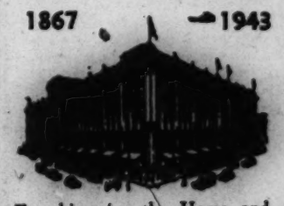
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Friction Underlies Ties Of Hungary and Germany

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—German-Hungarian relations, although unlikely to lead to a break so long as the Reich controls Central Europe, are deteriorating as the Budapest Government openly concentrates more and more upon its reinsurance policy while German agents seek every opportunity to discover a favorable occasion to upset the present government of Premier Nicholas Kallay.

Hitler's paper, the Völkischer Beobachter, recently attacked the Kallay Government as "reactionary and obstinate" because it refused to make what was described as necessary adjustments in economic and Jewish policies and accused the Government of being controlled by a powerful Jewish minority.

More important, however, are the circumstances surrounding the recent adjournment of the Hungarian Parliament, particularly the resignation "for personal reasons" of Wilhelm Nagy, Minister of War.

Imredy Versus Bornemisza

The adjournment is attributed in many circles to personal enmity between Géza Bornemisza, Minister of Industry, and Bela Imredy, Fascist leader. Although there is some truth in this, the direct cause of the crisis appears to have been attacks upon Mr. Nagy because of personal relations with a baptized Jewish officer who had been his adjutant in the First World War.

Mr. Imredy's party hoped thereby to find a pretext for criticizing the Hungarian Government's attitude in withdrawing troops from Russia, and on certain points of foreign policy. But Premier Kallay adjourned Parliament so as to prevent this happening.

It would, however, be a mistake to imagine the internal situation being cleared up thereby. Internal tension is still such that private telephone calls are forbidden, police investigations continue and some arrests have been made.

The general impression obtained from neutral reports is that the Kallay Government fears that the Reich, through its agents in Hungary, will endeavor to bring about a situation favorable for coup d'état. These agents consist of members of the Imredy party and the German minority in Hungary.

Imredy's Status

Mr. Imredy, despite the fact that he himself was overthrown as Premier because of his German-Jewish descent, still is regarded as a close ally of the Third Reich, seeking to satisfy his own ambitions through subservance to Berlin.

Fortunately, however, for Hungary, wide dissension exists among the Hungarian Nazis. Quarrels with another Nazi party, the "Arrow Cross Party," have led to many police court cases. No details are available regarding the strength of the Imredy group, but the last elections indicate a disintegration of the Arrow Cross Party led by Kalmar Hubay. Of 1,000,000 supporters only 75,000 are paying members, according to a party statement.

On the other hand, remembrance of Nazi coup d'états in other countries recall the fact that seizure of power does not necessarily depend upon large support among the population. Therefore it is understandable that the Hungarian Government's action against these Nazis is far more comprehensive than the home press would seem to indicate.

It is interesting in this connection to note that despite their differences on other things the various Hungarian Nazi parties have for some time past complained of increased strength of the Social Democrats. These are a thorn in the flesh to the Hungarian Nazis and the German minority.

But the Social Democratic organization, by its strict discipline in the matter of party propaganda since the outbreak of the war, has prevented the suppression which extreme rightists would like to carry out.

Hungarian spokesmen continue to indicate by their speeches that a successful policy of reinsurance—so that they will suffer as little as possible when the Axis powers are defeated—still is uppermost. This policy seeks to prove Hungary had no alternative to its present action.

For example, Mr. Nagy, before his resignation, declared to the press: "Can anybody imagine that we or any other small country in Central Europe can pursue a policy contrary or even opposed to that of the Axis? A small nation can at best endeavor to complete its own national existence within the framework of given possibilities."

Co-operation Within Limits

Of when this line is not being taken, the policy is that of willingness to co-operate provided Hungary be allowed to keep its territorial acquisitions.

Thus, in a lecture last month before the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Committee, a speaker underlined Hungary's readiness to cooperate with the United Nations but "not at the cost of again making a subject of dispute of our rights to that territory which has been ours for 1,000 years, our possession of which cannot be doubted from any viewpoint."

No opportunity is lost whenever a Hungarian goes abroad of emphasizing the national point of view. Thus, recently Dr. Gyula Vangel, president of the Hungarian Sports Movement, went to Stockholm and during his visit he went out of his way to express similiar political sentiments publicly.

What seems strange about his visit was that officially he was stated to be visiting Stockholm to negotiate with the Swedish runner Gunder Haegg, whereas the latter had left for the United States before Dr. Vangel arrived.

Italian Relations Friendly

But if German-Hungarian relations are somewhat disturbed Italo-Hungarian affairs continue on the best of terms. The Italian Minister of National Education, Carlo Bigini, and a delegation are now in Budapest for the opening of new offices of the Italian Institute of Culture. The new premises are the palace where the Hungarian Parliament formerly met.

The Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, as well as prominent members of Hungarian political, cultural and social circles, attended the ceremony. Hungary, it is no secret, is acting on the belief that Italy is likely to get better terms from the Allies than Germany, and is keeping open all possible lines with Rome.

Naturally, under these conditions Hungarians also are watching carefully every contact between exiled Governments of Central Europe and Great Britain and the United States.

Beneš' Visit to U. S.

The recent visit of the President of Czechoslovakia Eduard Beneš to the United States, therefore, was dealt with at great length and much play was made upon the contrast between the Czechs and the Slovaks.

One Hungarian writer, Geza Suzello, former Hungarian Deputy in the Czechoslovak Parliament, appears to have described the Hungarian outlook rather than the Slovak when he wrote recently in the Pest Hirlap:

"The Slovaks have quality acquired during a thousand years of union with Hungarians. . . . They know what they want. They have learned that nobody seeks truth in politics but only success."

'Name' Singers Agree To Petrillo Request

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, says he has asked "name" singers not to make recordings without instrumental accompaniment.

In issuing this announcement yesterday, Mr. Petrillo listed Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, Connnee Boswell, Barry Wood, Dick Haymes, and Perro Como as among those agreeing to co-operate with his request.

For the past 10 months members of the A. F. M. have been banned from making recordings for general use.

'Concrete' Aid to Allies

Gabriel Moulin Studios

'Ships of Stone' Save Vital Steel for Other Jobs in U. S. War Effort

Left: Hull of Belair No. 1, taken soon after forms were removed and before final dressing and surfacing of concrete. Right: Launching ceremony of barge Belair No. 1, first of fleet of concrete barges to ply between the Americas, thus relieving other ships for transocean runs.

Move to Oust Hitler Expected By Upper-Class Reich Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, June 26—The belief is growing in upper-class circles in Germany that the Prussian military hierarchy is deep in the middle of plans to push Hitler from power and establish a military dictatorship.

Heretofore, such a possibility has seemed remote even to those closest to the "throne" and the Army leadership, but antagonism between the Führer and many of his generals is becoming more and more apparent.

The traditional unconcern of the Prussian military leaders with politics and civil affairs has been swept aside as the German war position has grown progressively worse, and in recent weeks, some generals have become outspoken in their criticism of the Hitler regime.

Breaking Point Near

Relations between Hitler and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and several other veteran German officers are said to be strained virtually to the breaking point. These men are being kept at their posts only because their technical knowledge and skill are regarded as indispensable to the German war effort.

For the most part, this development has been kept from the German masses. Except in Munich, where opposition to the Nazis is notorious, it is generally believed that Hitler's position is stronger than ever.

In spite of the fact that the Propaganda Office is making herculean efforts to assure the people that the Reich will fight on to what Dr. Joseph Goebbels calls "total victory," the German officer class constantly is working to find some way of getting Germany out of the war without too high a penalty.

Few officers and few industrialists now believe that German can win anything better than a compromise peace. It is reported reliably that such men as Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, the tank expert, are openly telling their friends that Germany can no longer hope for "total victory." They are said to have defied express orders from Hitler to keep quiet.

Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that peace feelers are coming out of Germany through one channel or another. Sweden, Switzerland, the Vatican, Turkey, Spain, and Portugal all are mentioned as points of contact in which these feelers reach responsible United Nations circles.

Various opinions about a compromise peace are heard among circles that no longer believe in total victory.

Back to 1933 Boundaries

For some, a compromise peace looks more like victory than like defeat, with Germany keeping a good part of Europe under its control, including Austria, most of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and France.

For others, a compromise peace means Germany going out of Austria back to the boundaries of 1933. This latter group believes that Germany will be extremely fortunate if it does not have its home territory occupied, with the wiping out of a large portion of its citizenry and its industry by vengeful nations.

Lack of faith in total victory by no means keeps the generals and other high leaders in industry and politics from throwing every effort into the defense of the European fortress. Strongly driven by fear, they are striving desperately to strengthen Europe's fortifications in Italy, France, the Balkans, and Norway with armies of millions of slave labor. Forts as shown in Germany in films resemble monumental constructions of the Pharaohs.

The 1,000,000 men combed out of German industry in recent months are being whipped into combat shape and trained in the use of all modern weapons. Meanwhile, foreign women workers are being trained to replace them in the factories. There is no doubt that these "ersatz" workers cannot produce the quantity or quality of the men they replace, but German leaders hope they will improve with time.

Morale Factor

An important factor in the coming battle of Europe is morale—or what may be called the faith in victory of the masses. It is very difficult to explain to the German population that Germany can no longer hope to win a total victory. Such an admission would have a disastrous effect on morale.

The German masses are accustomed to sensational extremes. They have heard that National Socialism is laying the foundation for a thousands-of-years Reich. They would regard talk of a compromise peace as a sign of weakness or failure on the part of their Government. Hence the attempt of their leaders to keep up popular faith in total victory.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that many defeatist tendencies have been strengthened or begun which were insignificant or nonexistent in 1941. Stalingrad gave faith in victory a rude shock, as did Tunisia to a lesser extent. However, there still is a good deal of Nazi fanaticism, especially in some areas where the local propagandists are especially skillful.

Political Demonstrations

Political demonstrations held by local gauleiters sometimes end in fantastic outbursts of enthusiasm. These speeches, usually heard by the same listeners, possibly have only momentary effect, like a comic opera, and may be forgotten quickly during the grimness of the next day. But they illustrate the capacity of the Germans for self-deception.

After the recent speeches of Gauleiters Robert Wagner and Heinrich Saukels in Mannheim, the people clapped and cheered as though they were at a football match. Afterward, in Friederchpark there was another great display of mass enthusiasm. "What say, Hans, we go to Africa to say hello to the Americans and British?" shouted one youth.

"We will meet in Tunis and Bizerte," shouted another. The girls who sold badges shouted to the soldiers, "We are going to Africa as nurses." Several began shouting, "Heil Rommel!" and "Sieg Heil!" as though they had won a great victory.

West Coast Yard Builds 'Ships of Stone' for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"Ships of stone" have started rolling from the Pacific Coast's newest marine assembly line, and it is expected that another will be completed at Belair Shipyard every 10 days until at least 26 have been completed. Several thousand San Franciscans turned out one night recently to see "Belair No. 1" moved out of the dock in which it was built.

Concrete ships are not new in concept or actuality. Some were built during the World War I. Very little is heard of them these days. They never are seen on the ocean highways of the world. Their construction was an experiment at the time Kaiser Wilhelm's U-boat pack was doing its worst.

The ships being built at the South San Francisco shipyard are different. They are barges, actually, but built in the shape of a ship, and having a capacity of 5,000 deadweight tons—which is ship-size by any comparison. Each barge is 365 feet long and will have a draft of 26 to 28 feet.

No Transocean Hauls

The Belair concrete ships, or barges, are not intended to operate through submarine-infested waters, but rather to exchange vitally needed cargoes between the two American Continents. They will release ships of other construction and design for the transocean haul to the British Isles, the Mediterranean, and the South Pacific. This fact at least partly answers the quite natural question as to how well a ship made of brittle concrete might fare in an encounter with a submarine's torpedoes.

The Belair barges are not self-propelling. They must be towed. A seagoing tug, it has been calculated, can tow two of the loaded barges—and tugs are much easier to supply than all the intricate gear that would be required to make the barges propel themselves.

The walls of Belair barges are only six inches thick. This is only about half the thickness of the walls of those concrete ships built during World War I. A special lightweight aggregate known as haydite gives the concrete density and strength far greater in proportion than the sand-and-gravel base previously used for the purpose.

Vital Saving in Steel

The saving in steel is considered an important factor in the contract the United States Maritime Commission made with the firm of Barrett & Hilp. A steel ship of the same capacity would require 2,500 tons of steel, the engineers' report. Each concrete barge requires only 1,400 tons. Most of the barge steel is construction or rod steel, which is made in mills which cannot turn out the sheet metal required in construction of all-steel ships.

Excavation work started approximately one year ago on the bayshore mudflat which is now a great shipyard. Six construction docks, or graving docks, were excavated. Each basin is 400 feet long and 28 feet deep. In addition to these construction units there is a fitting and finishing dock.

The barges, although shiplike in form, are not "launched" in the traditional cargo-ship manner. The docks are below tidal level, and water is kept out by gates. When the barge is complete, the gates are removed, water pours in, and the ship floats free.

Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission representatives refer to the new barge as "a ship." It looks like a ship, will do a ship's work, and so a ship it must be—a ship of stone.

Output of 115,000 American Planes Due in Year Starting on July 1

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The bomb-harried Axis got more bad news today. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, disclosed that airplane production in the year beginning July 1 is expected to reach 115,000.

Testifying before the House Civil Service Committee, General Arnold boosted by 15,000 earlier War Department estimates that 100,000 planes will be produced in that year.

Even so, the new estimate falls 10,000 planes short of the original objective of 125,000 for the year as disclosed last month during hearings before the House Appropriations Committee on the Army's 1944 supply bill. The revision, Army officials explained then, was caused by changes in design and concentration on heavier types of craft—in short, on more big bombers.

The huge acquisition of aircraft, General Arnold told the Civil Service group during questioning on personnel problems in the War Department will be accomplished with approximately $36,000,000,000 provided for the Air Forces in the Army supply bill already passed by the House.

Sub Sand Lance Launched

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 26 (AP)—The eighth submarine to be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard this year, the U. S. S. Sand Lance, glided into the water yesterday. Mrs. Albert C. Burrows, of Washington, wife of a naval lieutenant commander, was the sponsor.

Fellowships Offered in Southwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—To encourage students among the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Southwest to carry on advance study in institutions of higher learning in order to prepare for work among their people, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs is offering a limited number of graduate fellowships for the academic year 1943-44 to be administered by the Institute of International Education, it was announced here June 25.

The fellowships are for advanced work in social studies, education, medicine, agriculture, home economics and social work.

They are open to both men and women graduates of accredited colleges or universities of the Southwest—Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California—and are for study at an accredited American university or professional school. Married or unmarried persons under 35 years of age are eligible for the fellowships, the stipends for which will be sufficient to cover all expenses for the academic year at an institution selected as the place for study.

Applications must be on file at the Institute, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, 19, N. Y., by July 6.

Peace-to-War Change Huge Australian Task

By W. K. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—It is not surprising that the popular conception of Australia is in terms of slouch-hatted, rangey warrors rather than in the factories turning out the sinews of war.

The Australian fighting man is picturesque. He has caught the headlines, while the factory worker has not. But, after all, the transformation of this country from a bread basket into a workshop has been so sudden as to be hardly recognized even in the country itself.

Seven years ago Australia made its first gun in the stables of an artillery barracks.

Four years ago it had never made a warplane or an internal combustion engine. Two years ago it had no optical glass industry, nor any knowledge of how to manufacture delicate optical instruments.

Before the war 13,500 men and 1,300 women worked in four munitions factories, ship-building yards and aircraft plants. Now just under half a million men and 125,000 women are working in 25 Government plants and 170 privately owned Government-subsidized annexes, as well as in many other adapted prewar plants.

Full Army Equipment

At this moment, the Australian Army can be fully equipped at home with most of the essentials for modern war. In many items reserves have been accumulated to provide for the steady stream of replacements necesasry if combat opens on a major scale. There are also surpluses for export to neighboring war theaters.

When the dramatic events of Dec. 7, 1941, cast their shadow across the Pacific, 7,100,000 Australians, with 9,000 miles of coastline to defend found themselves facing 96,000,000 Japanese. Australia, in danger of being completely cut off from England and America, strove desperately to marshal its slender resources, to provide adequate numbers of men for the armed forces, to find sufficient workers to keep them equipped, and at the same time to maintain the life of the civilian population.

Pastoral Heritage

Australia, being primarily a pastoral country, had comparatively few factories and skilled labor reserve. It had no machine tool and gauge-making industry and was lacking in experienced industrial managerial staff. On top of this, came its undertaking to feed Great Britain and its own increased population of American troops in Australia.

The fact that neither England nor the United States could spare the machine tools which Australia wanted for its greatly extended munitions industry made the situation even more complicated.

Australia was up against it. But it had to get down to the job in hand immediately and make the best of it. This probably is the most remarkable of Australia's achievements.

In 1939 it had only five small factories, making about 100 machine tools in a year. Today it has 75 making 20,000 machine tools a year and 188 factories producing 26,000 tools and gauges a day.

But among all its disadvantages, Australia had two advantages. First, it was starting its war industry with a more or less clean sheet. It was not hampered by old methods and uneconomic plants. Second, it has developed a great adaptability and inventiveness among its every-day men. Necessity has been the mother of a race of real handy men.

Native Aptitude

This feature of Australian life made possible many things which would have been difficult or impossible in other countries. I saw it at work in the factories I visited. In one Government munitions plant which had increased its workers from 1,500 to 7,000 in less than two years I asked the manager how he found his skilled workers. He replied "You would be surprised. Eighty per cent of my men had never seen a factory before and some had never been in a big city before."

There was one man in this factory who had been a professional sword swallower, another who had been an opera singer. There were three men who had spent their lives in the "out-back" with camels, horses and sheep and yet another who was a Methodist preacher.

This was not a specially selected group but was typical of what you would find anywhere throughout Australian war industries. A certain number of these "greenhorns" have been through one of the 50 special Government technical schools; but most of them have turned their native wit to the job in hand and have quickly become adept.

Only Half the Problem

The factory, however, was only half of Australia's problem. With a greatly reduced agricultural working population it had to maintain and increase the production of food and wool. It has to clothe its own army, as well as the American troops here and in New Zealand, New Caledonia, and elsewhere. It has to provide for a greatly increased consumption of food.

When Australia has satisfied the demands of the Allied troops here, it has to provision England with meat, butter, wool, dehydrated vegetables, and milk. Only then can it turn to the civilian population, who, on account of universal employment and high wages, are consuming more than ever before.

Extent of Effort

Australia's effort, in fact, is a very important factor in the South Pacific war. Apart from other things, it breaks down the theory, strongly held in some quarters, that the United States is bearing almost the whole burden in this war theater and it also gives Australia a better claim to demand and expect to receive help in those directions where it is most clearly needed—in planes principally and then in transport and certain types of specialized or heavy war equipment.

It is not always fully realized what Australian production effort means in terms of shipping—that most vital element in this war—and what it means in providing the United Nations with strategically placed base which at the same time is able to provision and partially equip all of the troops operating in that area.

When you get down to it, this is the main reason why Australia must be adequately defended against the possibility of Japanese invasion. Australia lost would not be much of a gain to the enemy, but it would be a serious blow to the military and industrial potential of the United Nations.

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Roosevelt Message Vetoing Antistrike Bill

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's veto message on the antistrike bill:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S796, the so-called war labor disputes bill.

It is not a simple bill, for it covers many subjects. I approve many of the sections; but other sections tend to obscure the issues or to write into war legislation certain extraneous matter which appears to be discriminatory. In the form submitted to me, the accomplishment of its avowed purpose—the prevention of strikes in wartime—could well be made more difficult instead of more effective.

Let there be no misunderstanding of the reasons which prompt me to veto this bill at this time.

I am unalterably opposed to strikes in wartime. I do not hesitate to use the powers of government to prevent them.

Will of the People

It is clearly the will of the American people that for the duration of the war all labor disputes be settled by orderly procedures established by law. It is the will of the American people that no war work be interrupted by strike or lockout.

American labor as well as American business gave their "no strike, no lockout" pledge after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

That pledge has been well kept except in the case of the leaders of the United Mine Workers. For the entire year of 1942, the time lost by strikes averaged only five one-hundredths of one per cent of the total man hours worked. The American people should realize that fact—that 99.95 per cent of the work went forward without strikes, and that only five one-hundredths of one per cent of the work was delayed by strikes. That record has never before been equalled in this country. It is as good or better than the record of any of our Allies in wartime.

But laws are often necessary to make a very small minority of the people live up to the standards that the great majority of people follow. Recently there has been interruption of work in the coal industry, even after it was taken over by the Government. I understand and sympathize with the general purpose of the war disputes bill to make such interruptions clearly unlawful.

Discusses Sections

The first seven sections of the bill are directed to this objective.

Section one provides that the act may be cited as the War Labor Disputes Act.

Section two relates to definitions.

Section three gives statutory authority to the President to seize war facilities—a power already exercised on several occasions under executive order or proclamation.

Sections four and five of the bill provide for maintaining existing terms and conditions of employment except as directed by the War Labor Board.

Section six makes it a criminal offense to instigate, direct or aid a strike in a Government-operated plant or mine.

Authority for NWLB

This would make possible the arrest of a few leaders who would give bond for their appearance at trial. It would assure punishment for those found guilty, and might also have some deterrent effect. But it would not assure continuance of war production in the most critical emergencies.

Section seven gives the National War Labor Board statutory authority and defines its powers.

Broadly speaking, these sections incorporate into statute the existing machinery for settling labor disputes. The penalties provided by the act do not detract from the moral sanctions of labor's no-strike pledge.

If the bill were limited to these seven sections I would sign it.

But the bill contains other provisions which have no place in legislation to prevent strikes in wartime and which, in fact, would foment slowdowns and strikes.

I doubt whether the public generally are familiar with these provisions. I doubt whether the Congress had the opportunity fully to appraise the effects of these provisions upon war production.

Section eight requires the representatives of employees of a war contractor to give notive of a labor dispute which threatens seriously to interrupt war production to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board in order to give employees the opportunity to express themselves by secret ballot whether they will permit such interruption of war production.

It would force a labor leader who is trying to prevent a strike in accordance with his no-strike pledge, to give the notice which would cause the taking of a strike ballot and might actually precipitate a strike.

Canont Sanction Strikes

In wartime we cannot sanction strikes with or without notice.

Section eight further makes it mandatory that the National Labor Relations Board on the 30th day after the giving of the notice take a secret ballot among the employees in the "plants, mines, facilities, bargaining unit or bargaining units," as the case may be, on the question of whether they will stop work. This requirement would open the whole controversy over "bargaining units," a fruitful source of controversy and of bitter jurisdictional strife.

Section eight ignores completely labor's "no-strike" pledge and provides in effect for strike notices and strike ballots. Far from discouraging strikes these provisions would stimulate labor unrest and give Government sanction to strike agitations.

The 30 days allowed before the strike vote is taken under Government auspices might well become a boiling period instead of a cooling period. The thought and energies of the workers would be diverted from war production to vote getting.

The heads of our military, naval, and production agencies have testified that these provisions are likely to be subversive of the very purpose of the bill—uninterrupted production.

Ban on Contributions

Section nine of the bill prohibits for the period of the war political contributions by labor organizations. This provision obviously has no relevancy to a bill prohibiting strikes during the war in plants operated by the Government or to a "War Labor Disputes Act." If there be merit in the prohibition, it should not be confined to wartime, and careful consideration should be given to the appropriateness of extending the prohibition to other nonprofit organizations.

There should be no misunderstanding—I intend to use the powers of government to prevent the interruption of war production by strikes. I shall approve legislation that will truly strengthen the hands of government in dealing with such strikes, and will prevent the defiance of the National War Labor Board's decisions.

I recommend that the Selective Service Act be amended so that persons may be inducted into noncombat military service up to the age of 65 years. This will enable us to induct into military service all persons who engage in strikes or stoppages or other interruptions of work in plants in the possession of the United States.

This direct approach is necessary to insure the continuity of war work. The only alternative would be to extend the principle of selective service and make it universal in character.

I recognize that this bill has an entirely praiseworthy purpose to insure full war production. But I am convinced that section eight will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Therefore, I could not properly discharge the duties of my office if I were to approve S. 796.

Sailors Volunteer to Harvest Potatoes

Associated Press

Navy Helped Save Virginia Crop

Answering a plea by Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., of Virginia for aid in harvesting the potato crop on farms near Norfolk, Va., 500 sailors from the Fifth Naval District spread out through the farms and bent their backs to pick up the spuds like this group. The project was approved by Rear Admiral H. Fairfax Leary, Fifth Naval District commander. The sailors volunteered for the work and are paid regular bushel rates.

Senate and House Override Veto on Antistrike Measure

Continued from Page 1

modified by collective bargaining or conciliation.

8. In case conciliation fails to resolve the dispute within the 30-day period, the NLRB shall take a secret ballot, the result to be open to public inspection, on the question of whether they will permit any such interruption of war production.

9. Grant of authority to any person held to be damaged by willful failure of any persons to conform to the two preceding provisions to sue them for damages in any federal district court.

10. Prohibition of political contributions by any labor unions, with the same penalties which now apply against any national bank or corporation.

11. Termination of the law six months after the President proclaims the end of hostilities in the present war, or earlier if so voted by concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress.

PITTSBURGH, June 26 (AP)—The strike of more than 250,000 of the nation's 521,000 coal miners moved into its sixth day today, creating a fuel shortage in steel mills that threatened to force a drastic cut in the output of that war-vital metal.

The United States Steel Corporation announced that 14 of its 37 blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh area already are down. Some time ago it stated that a week's stoppage of coal would cause it to slash steel production 75 per cent. Its mines have been producing coal since Tuesday but only about one seventh of normal capacity.

The Republic Steel Corporation banked its No. 1 blast furnace at Thomas, Ala., and cut operations of three others by one third.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said last night "Absentee Congressmen must share the blame for a major national disaster" in the congressional overturning of President Roosevelt's veto of the War Labor Disputes Act. He predicted popular resentment over the congressional action will bring about repeal of the measure.

House Roll Call on Veto

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Here is the roll-call vote by which the House overrode the President's veto of the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill:

Democrats For (114):
Abernethy, Allen of La.; Anderson of N. M.; Baldwin of Md.; Beckworth, Bell, Bland, Bonner, Boykin, Brooks, Brown of Ga.; Bryson, Bulwinkle, Burch, Burgin, Camp, Cannon of Mo.; Chapman, Clark, Colmer, Cooley, Cooper, Courtney, Cox, Cravens, Creal, Davis, Dies, Disney, Domengeaux, Doughton, Drewry, Durham, Elliott, Fernandez, Fisher, Fulbright, Fulmer, Gathings, Gibson, Gore, Gossett, Grant of Ala.; Gregory, Harless, Hare, Harris of Ark.; Harris of Va.; Hays, Hendricks, Hobbs, Johnson of Okla.; Luther A. Johnson, Lyndon B. Johnson, Kefauver, Kerr, Kilday, Kleberg, Lanham, Lea, McCord, McGehee, McMillan, Mahon, Maloney, Manasco, Mansfield of Texas; May, Mills, Monroney, Murdock, Murray of Tenn.; Newsome, Nichols, Norrell, Pace, Patman, Patton, Peterson of Ga.; Peterson of Florida; Poage, Price, Priest, Ramspeck, Randolph, Rankin, Richards, Robertson, Russell, Satterfield, Sikes, Slaughter, Smith of Va.; Sparkman, Starnes, Steagall, Stewart, Sumners, Tarver, Thomas of Texas; Vinson, Ward, Wasilewski, Weaver, West, Whelchel, Whitten, Whittington, Wickersham, Winstead, Woodrum, Worley, Zimmerman.

Republicans For (130):
Anderson of Minn., Anderson of Calif., Andresen, Arends, Arnold, Auchincloss, Barrett, Bennett of Mich., Brehm, Brown of Ohio, Buffett, Carlson, Carson, Case, Chenoweth, Chiperfield, Church, Clason, Clevenger, Cole of New York, Crawford, Cunningham, Curtis, Dewey, Dirksen, Dondero, Dworshak, Eaton, Ellis, Ellsworth, Elston, Fellows, Fish, Gale, Gearhart, Gerlach, Gifford, Gilchrist, Gillette, Gillie, Goodwin, Graham, Grant of Ind., Griffiths, Gross, Gwynne, Hale, Edwin A. Hall, Leonard W. Hall, Halleck, Hancock, Harness, Herter, Hess, Hill, Hinshaw, Hoeven, Hoffman, Holmes of Mass., Holmes of Wash., Hope, Horan, Howell, Jeffrey, Jenkins, Jennings, Jensen, J. Leroy Johnson, Ward Johnson, Anton J. Johnson, Jones, Jonkman, Judd, Kean, Keefe, Kinzer, Knutson, Lambertson, Lecompte, Lefevre, McCown, McGregor, McWilliams, of Mass., Martin of Iowa, Martin of Mass., Mason, Merrow, Mesener, Miller of Neb., Mott, O'Hara, O'Konski, Plosser, Poulson, Reece, Reed of New York, Rees, Rinley, Rockwell, Rogers, Rogers of Mass., Rohrbough, Rowe, Schwabe, Shafer, Short, Simpson of Ill., Smith of Ohio, Smith of Wis., Springer, Stanley, Stearns, Stefan, Stockman, Sumner of Ill., Taber, Talbot, Talle, Tibbott, Vorys, Vursel, Weichel, Wigglesworth, Wiley, Wilson, Winter, Wolcott, Woodruff.

Democrats Against (67):
Barry, Bates of Ky., Bloom, Bradley of Pa., Celler, Coffee, Crosser, Cullen, Curley, D'Alesandro, Dawson, Dickstein, Dilweg, Dingell, Pottghan, Flannagan, Fogarty, Folger, Fuller, Gerlach, Gerlach, Granger, Green, Hart, Hook, Holifield, Jackson, Kee, Kelley, Klein, Lane, Lesinski, Ludlow, Lynch, McCormack, McGranery, McMurray, Madden, Mansfield of Mont., Morrison of N. C., Myers, Norton, O'Brien of Ill., O'Brien of Mich., O'Connor, O'Neal, O'Toole, Outland, Rabaut, Robinson, Rogers of Calif., Rowan, Sabath, Sadowski, Sasscer, Scanlon, Schuetz, Smith of W. Va., Snyder, Sommers, Spence, Sullivan, Voorhis, Weiss, Wene, White, Wright.

Republicans Against (37):
Angell, Bender, Bennett of Mich., Bishop, Blackney, Bolton, Burdick, Busbey, Butler, Canfield, Carter, Cole of Mo., Day, Ellison, Engel, Fenton, Kunkel, La Follette, Lemke, Lewis, Miller of Conn., Miller of Pa., Monkewicz, Mruk, Norman, Pittenger, Powers, Ramey, Reed of Ill., Robsion, Rolph, Schiffler, Smith of Maine, Stevenson, Troutman, Welch, Wolfenden.

Minor Parties Against (4):
Marcantonio (AL., NY), Sauthoff (Prog., Wis.), Hull (Prog., Wis.), Hagen (Farmer-Labor, Minn.).

Paired: Treadway, Gavin, Thomas of N. J., McLean, Sundstrom, O'Brien of N. Y., Costello, Phillips, Taylor, Towe, Hartley, Vinson, Kilburn, Jarman, McKenzie, Gamble, Allen of Illinois, Landis, Simpson of Pa., Ditter, Bradley of Mich., Morrison of La., and Carden, for overriding; Pracht, Caporzoli, Kennedy, Gallagher, Baldwin of N. Y., Scott, Krogh, Pitzpatrick, Merritt, Luce, Wolverton and Larcade, to sustain the veto.

Summary:
Democrats for overriding, 114.
Republicans for overriding, 130.
Total against overriding 108.
Democrats against overriding, 67.
Republicans against overriding, 37.
Minor parties against overriding, 4.
Total against overriding, 108.
Total voting, 332.
Total required to override, 238.
Paired, 38.
Vacancies, 3.
Absent or not voting, 45.
Total membership, 435.

Senate Overrides Veto

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Here is the vote by which the Senate overrode President Roosevelt's veto of the Connally-Smith-Harness antistrike bill:

For overriding—(56).
Democrats For—Andrews, Bankhead, Bilbo, Byrd, Caraway, Chavez, Connally, Eastland, George, Gerry, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Maloney, Maybank, McClellan, McKellar, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Smith, Stewart, Thomas (Okla.), Tydings, Van Nuys (29).

Republicans For—Aiken, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Butler, Capper, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Holman, Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Moore, Reed, Reverscomb, Robertson, Taft, Thomas, (Ida.), Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson (27).

Against (38).
Democrats Against—Bone, Clark (Mo.), Downey, Green, Guffey, Johnson, (Colo.), Kilgore, McCarran, McFarland, Mead, Murdock, Murray, Scrugham, Thomas (Utah), Truman, Tunnel, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler—19.

Republicans Against—Ball, Davis, Langer, Nye, Shipstead—(5).

Progressive against overriding—La Follette (1).

The following pairs were announced—(On overriding a veto a two-thirds majority is needed and pairs are on a 2-to-1 ratio.)
Chandler, Democrat, and Barbour, Republican, for and Wallgren, Democrat, against.

Glass, Democrat, and Burton, Republican, for and Clark (Ida.), Democrat, against.

Not voting but announced as for passage over veto: Gillette, Democrat, Bushfield, Republican, and Austin, Republican.

Over $500 Million Being Spent On Wartime Subsidies in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—While Congress debates the addition of $500,000,000 to food roll-back subsidies, the United States now is spending substantially more than that on 16 other wartime subsidies.

Biggest of these is that paid to oil and oil products, amounting to about $268,000,000 annually from the Defense Supplies Corporation and an additional $150,000,000 from the War Shipping Administration, designed to pay for increased petroleum-transportation costs, rail hauls, and insurance, to keep oil prices down largely in the East and in New England.

Great Britain has spent $1,500,000,000 so far on subsidies, chiefly food, and is spending at the rate of $600,000,000 a year.

According to the Brookings Institution, these have been "an effective weapon in the battle against inflationary price rises."

Canada is spending $68,000,000 annually on subsidies to 90 per cent of its cost-of-living production.

Subsidies of a comparable order in the United States, making allowance for larger population, would be between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 annually.

Few American realize the amount of subsidies now being paid in the anti-inflation battle. Obviously the House did not realize it when, in an emotional outburst last week, it voted to wipe out all subsidies together. It is certain that whatever the Senate does, it will not go along in this hasty House action to wipe out existing subsidies.

Total of such subsidies, including that cited above for petroleum products, is estimated at $720,000,000 annually.

Here are some of the other 16 wartime American subsidies:

Absorption by War Shipping Administration of about $65,000,000 annually of payments on war-risk insurance on various imports.

Defense Supplies Corporation payment of about $30,000,000 annually to sugar refiners to cover increased transportation costs, etc.

Payment of about $17,000,000 annually by the Commodity Credit Corporation to aid soybean, cottonseed, and peanut-oil crops through subsidies to refineries to absorb rising prices at the farm level.

An incentive payment of $25,000,000 annually by the Metals Reserve corporation to high-cost copper, lead, and zinc mines.

Double subsidy to soft coal to aid New England, by absorbing additional transportation costs, $15,000,000 coming from the War Shipping Administration and $40,000,000 from the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Other subsidies of similar nature go to aid imports, production, or distribution of the following products: Cheddar cheese, Chilean nitrate, canning crops, alcohol nicotine sulphate, copper scrap, imported metals, coffee, henequin, and sisal.

The above subsidies all are resigned to keep prices of certain commodities from breaking through present ceilings.

Purpose of the proposed program of the Office of Price Administration is to reduce the prices of meats, butter, and coffee. The latter commodities were selected because, being rationed, they would make checking easy.

Food Subsidies Defeated In Senate by 39-37 Vote

Continued from Page 1

sulted from the technicalities of getting price roll-backs into effect.

The War Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture meanwhile took drastic steps to break a distribution jam on corn which is not reaching feed processing plants and war industries in sufficient quantity because the farmer finds it more profitable to feed it to his pigs and poultry than sell it at the ceiling price of $1.07 a bushel at Chicago. To meet the crisis temporarily, the War Food Administrator requisitioned corn stocks of 96 midwestern terminal elevators.

Stocks requisitioned by the Government are estimated to be sufficient to supply industrial plants and eastern dairy and poultry farms for a month to six weeks while a more permanent solution of the feed situation is worked out.

The new House blow to subsidies came in its approval of the Wolcott amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation loan bill, forbidding use of Government funds for a roll-back of food prices or any other purely consumer subsidy.

Representative Wolcott said his amendment "prevents the Treasury Department from paying the grocery bills of 132,000,000 people."

It would allow subsidies to be paid to producers purely for increasing production, subsidies on feed wheat after prices reached parity and subsidies on vegetable oils and fats. These are not part of the OPA's subsidy program designed especially to benefit consumers. An amendment added on the floor permits continuance of subsidies to food canners for the present crop year.

In the Senate the subsidy debate centered around an amendment introduced by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, terminating the OPA's authority for subsidies, except for transportation and strategic materials.

Meanwhile, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, appearing for a consumer mass meeting called by a group of Congressmen said it was the "worst kind of senselessness" for consumers and farmers to be divided on the food question.

"When people throughout the country start feeling effects of the withholding tax, they will start writing into Washington begging for lower prices," he predicted. The only way to get lower prices, he added, is by Government subsidies.

British Columbia In Air Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Aircraft construction in British Columbia seems destined to stay, and those who support this assumption point to the new $100,000,000 contract to Boeing Aircraft of Canada from the United States Navy.

The big new Sea Island plant of Boeing, Canadian sibsidiary of the famous Seattle corporation whose Flying Fortresses have made history on almost every war front, has been in full production for several months, rolling out huge Catalina flying boats.

14 Blast Furnaces Idle Due to Lack of Coke

PITTSBURGH, June 26 (AP)—Closing of four more blast furnaces, making a total of 14 idle, because of a shortage in coking coal was announced yesterday by the United States Steel Corporation.

The furnaces are operated by subsidiary companies, including the National Tube Company and American Steel & Wire Co., in the Pittsburgh area.

Ruml Stresses Unity Need In Postwar Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Pa., June 25—The transition from full wartime jobs to high peacetime employment must be brought about by co-operation between business and government, Federal, state, and local, according to Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and originator of the pay-as-you-go tax plan.

Speaking at the opening session of the ninth annual conference of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here yesterday, Mr. Ruml declared such co-operation would not alone be enough to cope with the problem of maintenance of employment after the war.

"In addition, we require for success in the attack by business and government on the danger of mass unemployment a commitment on the part of government that, through an explicit fiscal and monetary policy, it will act when business, as business, cannot act to sustain employment and effective demand," he said.

"To put it another way, it is inescapable that the national state, through an explicit and implemented fiscal and monetary policy, must complement and supplement the activities of private business in the maintenance of high production and high employment."

To bring such a program into effect, changes must be made in the present organization of the Federal Government, Mr. Ruml held.

"The first change that needs to be made is in the organization of the administrative branch of the Federal Government," he continued. "The administration of any fiscal policy at all calls for cooperation among agencies and for singleness of policy in at least several respects—the Federal budget; the Federal lending policy at home and abroad; the credit and monetary policies under jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve System; the creation and refunding of the Federal debt, which is now managed by the Treasury; the tax program, and, possibly, the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission."

During the 1930s, there was clear evidence of conflict of basic policy among these agencies, Mr. Ruml said.

"A similar situation exists in Congress with the several committees of both House and Senate that must consider legislative policy on fiscal and monetary matters," he declared. "Another very serious difficulty is the lack of close collaboration on policies of expenditure and taxation between the Federal Government on the one hand and the state and local governments on the other."

Louis Waldman, Chairman of the opening session of the Institute, held that postwar planning was not so much dependent on any particular scheme of men in high office as on "the attitude of the average man and woman who will put leaders into high office in the postwar period."

War's Impact on Advertising Brings Deeper Reader Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—With a "sharpened appetite" for newspapers since Pearl Harbor, the public now reads editorials and advertisements to a far greater extent than previously, evincing particular interest in the "inspirational" type of advertisement designed to maintain home-front morale, according to James R. McLauchlen of the Bureau of Advertising here.

When a large manufacturing firm, for example, takes a whole page in a newspaper to dramatize the impact of war on normal business and, sometimes, to ask patrons not to buy, "advertising becomes more than keeping names before the public," Mr. McLauchlen told a concluding session of the Special Libraries Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday. "It is a question of teaching sound principles of Americanism," he declared.

Quoting figures to show how the public has responded, Mr. McLauchlen said that one "unselfish" advertisement had brought 50,000 letters complimenting the advertiser. A poll indicated that a greater percentage of women now read advertisements than any other feature of the newspaper, he added. Further percentages showed that nearly twice as many women read the "copy" inserted by a popular electric refrigerator company now than prevously, and that the figure for both men and women now reading railroad advertisements—with their constant reminders that troop movements come first—has more than doubled.

Reading of news also has gone ahead rapidly, while the reading of editorials has been stepped up 71 per cent among men and 53 per cent among women since Pearl Harbor, Mr. McLauchlen said. In side news pages show a concurrent gain in readers.

The Field of Radio

Radio's support of the war effort was described by Paul Hollister, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who said a checkup of programs, including war news broadcasts and other programs on the war, showed that approximately 400,000,000 impressions of the conflict were created by the radio industry weekly.

Thus, the radio programs have played a major part in helping transportation to run smoothly, in the growing of Victory Gardens, in an understanding of the Victory Tax, in shoe rationing and in recruiting air pilots and nurses, Mr. Hollister held. All of this, he added, has been made possible through the Government's policy of "guided voluntary effort."

During the first 480 days of American participation in the war, the CBS network broadcast a total of 11,880 war programs.

More Magazine Readers

The magazine side of the picture was presented by Ray Robinson, director of research at the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, who told the meeting there were 100,000,000 readers in 84 per cent of the American homes today. About 50 per cent of the nonfiction editorial content of the magazines is devoted to the psychological aspects of the war front, he said.

Dr. Margaret Berry, economist of Wallerstein, Inc., chemical manufacturing firm in the food and beverage field and formerly a newspaper woman in Frankfurt, Germany, discussed "Revolutionized nutrition—its impact on world economics" at a luncheon yesterday.

"The revolution in nutrition is part of the great revolution in raw materials," she said. "For example, peanuts may just as well be the raw materials for cookies, flour, and ice cream as for explosives, cosmetics, and paper. That means that the industrial revolution, which for the longest time was the revolution in industrial goods only, has started to conquer nutrition. By and large, nutrition had remained the domain of agriculture. In the traditional opposite of industry. Now, nature and its hazards are going to be restricted further in favor of more planned activities."

Diamonds Escape Luxury Ban And American Industry Booms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26 — While many other luxury industries have been altogether wiped out or drastically curtailed by the war, the diamond industry has enjoyed relative prosperity, according to Lawrence Bodenheimer, head of the diamond importing firm that bears his name and one of the nation's foremost dealers in brilliants. The "boom" exists despite the fact that the industry lost four fifths of its producing capacity with the invasion of the Low Countries, he said in an interview here recently.

The war industries have created a great demand for industrial diamonds, which are essential in the production of tools, munitions, and airplanes, Mr. Bodenheimer stressed. Even in peacetime, twice as many diamonds, by weight, are sold for industrial purposes as for ornamental or gem purposes, he said.

In addition, the increasing flow of money into the pockets of American workers and the shutdown in production of refrigerators, radios, automobiles and other peacetime goods, has resulted in a heavy increase in the purchase of diamonds and other fine gems, Mr. Bodenheimer reported, adding that some purchasers were buying precious gems as a hedge against inflation.

"We are actually approaching an all-time price peak for fine large gems in the United States and the end is not yet in sight," he declared. "The ever-expanding use of gem and industrial stones even after the war may very well tax the capacity of the world's diamond mines."

Indications are, however, that there will be a steady decrease in the number of diamonds mined as the war goes on, due to the acute shortage of essential materials needed to keep mines in operation, Mr. Bodenheimer said. If the war does not end within two years, he added, production may cease altogether.

When Holland and Belgium were invaded, about £1,500,000 worth of cuttable rough diamonds were transferred to the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Bodenheimer said.

The war produced chaos in the cutting industry, prewar Holland and Belgium having produced 95 per cent of the world's cut diamonds, he recalled, stressing that they now produced nothing. Belgium and Dutch refugees who fled to this country have increased the American diamond cutting industry five-fold in the past few years. Not only large sizes but some small gems are produced by the approximately 1,500 workers here.

In addition, South Africa, Palestine, England, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Cuba also are processing limited amounts of diamonds, Mr. Bodenheimer reported.

"Before the war, Antwerp alone had about 20,000 workmen producing small stones," he continued. "At present, all workmen in all countries combined will total only about 6,000, many of whom are slower than were those in Antwerp. Hence the total amount produced is much less than the United States alone could consume."

Mr. Bodenheimer reported that many leaders of the diamond trade believe that the cutting business will naturally gravitate back to Amsterdam and Antwerp after the war. He emphasized, however, that there was some belief in the industry that the United States, with improved mass-production methods in polishing, plus tariff protection, will compete successfully with cheap foreign labor and foreign government subsidies.

Germans Tap Reserves To Meet Invasion Threat

Continued from Page 1

German forces—the American bombing attack on the Germanr airfield near Salonika, Greece. Memories of the last war and the Allied landings there make any Allied move at Salonika particularly suggestive. It is the gateway to the Balkans. The knocking of some 50 American B-24's at the gate is not enough to prove that a plan to repeat the last war is in preparation. To reach Salonika, literally scores of Aegean islands would have to be cleared first. But an air blow at the German air base there would be a logical first step, since that air base is the mother station for the German air forces which would contest any moves against the islands.

The whole picture resolves itself into one of distinct German hesitation and lends itself to the assumption that instead of pushing on with any plans of their own, the Germans are definitely waiting to see what develops in the Mediterranean before committing themselves anywhere, particularly in Russia.

All of this speculation, and the tentative moves on which it is based, belongs, however, to the future.

Attritional Air Campaign

What actually did happen this week was a further development of the attritional air campaign against German heavy industry. Heavier bomb loads have been dropped in other periods. But this week produced the longest unbroken period of round-the-clock air attacks.

There was a major operation by day and night every day beginning Monday night. On Monday night it was Krefeld, Tuesday it was Huls, Tuesday night Mülheim, Wednesday the French coast, Wednesday night La Spezia, Thursday the Netherlands and the French Coast, Thursday night Wuppertal, and Friday an American daylight attack over an unnamed target in Western Germany.

Tactically, the most interesting feature was the inauguration of a British bomb shuttle from England to Africa and back. A force of long-range Lancasters bombed Friedrichshaven Sunday on the outbound trip and, instead of returning directly to their base in England, went on south to Tunisia. They remained there long enough to take the edge off a citrus-fruit yearning on the part of the crews, then reloaded with bombs and started back by way of La Spezia, where much of the Italian Fleet is trying to shelter from the growing air storm.

Confusing to Defense

The operation developed the advantage of confusing the Axis defense. German practice is to put night fighters in the air to catch attacking bombers on the return trip. If they always return from where they came, the chances of night fighters making contact are reasonably good. If they can either return or continue, it reduces the chances by one half or requires double the number of night fighters to find them.

Further, it increases the periods of usability of British bases. Cloud and weather conditions there often in the past have made operations impossible, not because the planes were unable to take off, but because the return landings are so difficult. Now it will be possible to put them in the air when conditions on their return are uncertain. If the weather shuts in while they are on their mission, they can be directed to proceed to the almost always open African bases and return to England when the weather clears.

The American daylight precision bombing of strategic targets in Germany received a severe testing during the week's operations. In the attack on Huls, important German synthetic-rubber center, 20 heavy American bombers were lost. In Friday's operation 18 more failed to return.

Replacement Policy

The prompt admission of such losses is some comfort. It shows that the Allied Command has the courage to admit losses which are formidable. The fact that a second operation was undertaken three days after one in which 20 were lost also is proof of an adequate rate of replacement. The established policy of the Air Command in Britain is to expend only within the limit of known and available resources. The number of heavy American bombers must be well up from their midwinter low to permit any such expenditure.

However, the losses are substantial and show also the extent to which Germany now is concentrating fighter opposition to the air attacks.

In the Pacific this week, the Tokyo radio began talking about American movements in the Northern Solomons. As in Europe, it seemed as though important moves were impending. But the atmosphere of expectation has been present on that front for several weeks and still nothing has happened.

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British Students Are Pulling Their Full Weight as War Workers During Vacation

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

British students have decided their universities can no longer be regarded as secluded oases of learning — academic backwaters apart from the everyday world. The quickening tempo in wartime Britain has swept through the quadrangles, speeding up college life and infusing students with a desire to co-operate with all classes of the community in democracy's fight against fascism.

Through the National Union of Students and local Union Committees, schemes for national service are fitted into university life so that freshmen regard them as part of the normal routine. In many women's colleges owing to depletion of staff, the students make their own beds, clean their rooms, wait at table and help with the dishwashing.

At least three war factories have been started by the students in their university buildings—Sheffield, King's and University College, Leicester. At Sheffield a former botany laboratory has been converted into a workshop for turning out fuses for antitank guns. At King's and Leicester, trimming of 10,000 gas masks is being undertaken. Students work for four hours weekly and are paid at unskilled rates.

The London students have gone ahead with their national service since they first organized for this purpose at the time of the Battle of Britain. They help in air raid shelters, in hospitals, in first-aid posts and in rest centers.

Two five-room apartments were rented to serve as a center for students who came to help, not only from London, but from Birmingham, Manchester, Cambridge, Bristol, Newcastle and practically every other university town.

In Community Service

Determination to play their part in community life is shown in the following extracts from "Students and the Blitz," a pamphlet giving a picture of the work done and the problems encountered during those strenuous days and nights.

"Reality is a stream in which every academician should receive baptism before he can adequately tackle any job in life," it says. "Those of us who went to Stepney (one of the most-bombed areas of London's Dockland) at least thrust our big toes into the stream and found it icy. We know what it is like to be bombed out. From us who saw and were briefly a part of this great and terrible experience must go forth a call to the universities of Britain. The society passing through this ordeal is our society; we must make ourselves ready to play our part."

The students did make themselves ready. Not only in London, but in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and many other centers, schemes were prepared and students organized to ease the blows which fell on British cities.

At Manchester, a self-imposed and self-organized scheme of three hours' weekly national service run by the Women's Union is typical of many organized at universities throughout Britain. Cleaning and bed-making done by students enables a large Y. M. C. A. Forces Hostel to be maintained in the center of the city. Similar service is given at the Royal Infirmary. In the Union, camouflage nets are woven and toys made for children's nurseries. In the university cafeteria students relieve the staff by clearing plates and preparing vegetables. Other students assist in clubs, play centers, Girl Guides, and Girls' Training Corps. The mathematically-minded do clerical work at the Town Hall.

National Savings groups are run by students. Each morning stamps are sold to firewatchers coming off duty. Women also help at Mobile Canteens, A. R. P. Report and Control Centers, and at Women's Voluntary Service depots for the distribution of clothing from the United States.

Work With Boys' Clubs

Work at local boys' and girls' clubs appeals specially to students as affording means for getting in touch with less fortunate youth. In Reading, for example, ten youth clubs in the town are being run entirely by students from the University. Work is also undertaken at service canteens and British restaurants and at the University sanatorium. Fifty women students are "digging for victory" in the townspeoples' gardens, or on their own allotments.

Swanley horticultural college returned after evacuation to find the market garden, kitchen garden and French garden had suffered from two years of neglect. All students volunteered to work in their spare time to get them into production again.

At Oxford, war work in the women's colleges includes the production of one-act plays for performance to units of the forces in the area, and for factory canteens. Students also work part-time shifts at local factories during weekends.

The Long Vacation for most British university students is just a change of work. This year summer vacation plans are being extended to meet the increased need for service on the land and in the factories.

Farms and Factories

Students with technical training who normally spend part of their vacation getting industrial experience last year were joined by many others eager to take up unskilled work. The scheme is sponsored by the Ministry of Labor and many students work in factories for six weeks or more.

Thousands of other students spend their holidays in farm camps. They provide their own cooks and organizers. Almost every type of farm work is tackled, from forestry to weeding—potato-picking, singling sugar-beet, hay-making, harvesting, fruit picking, and cutting down thistles and docks.

Wartime conditions have demanded heavy sacrifices from school-teachers, particularly from those teaching in schools which have been evacuated. Education students therefore decided that their most important vacation work was to relieve teachers for a much-needed rest; 125 of them from training colleges and training departments last year spent some weeks teaching in nursery and special schools.

Fox

Owing to depletion of staff, Girton College students (Cambridge University), like those in most of the other colleges and universities in Britain, now help with the domestic work. They also help with the cultivation of the college fields and gardens, which are now almost entirely given over to food production. Here Miss Butler, Headmistress of Girton College, examines some fine leeks grown by one of the students.

Through the Editor's Window

Boys and Girls Who Don't Make Headlines

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Something rather wonderful has happened in our town—perhaps, too, in yours. It began gradually with afternoons and Saturdays; but now that school is over it is going on all the time—especially, however, on Saturdays, when the shopping crowds are greatest.

Youth is helping to man our shops. High School boys and girls have moved in on our business section.

In the window of the local music store early on a Saturday morning, chances are you will find a young girl carefully dusting portable radios, record racks and harmonicas, just before she and her boss open shop. In the department stores and the dairy shops fresh young faces greet you over the counter. A lad in the fruit and vegetable store has mastered all his prices and sells fresh peas and beans with an enthusiasm that is contagious.

* * *

But it is in the big serve-self chain stores that you marvel. Gone are all the mature looking young men who used to be there. A couple of capable women of uncertain age were added before the adult staff had entirely disappeared. One remarked on it, then; for upon them and upon the harassed manager and his few men assistants had avalanched the terrific pre-rationing runs on one thing after another. Those days are behind us, but the long lines remain—moving slowly with mountainous baskets—and with ration books!

At the cash registers, at the counter spreading out the piles of canned goods and checking coupons, are high school youngsters, working intensely and fast. A pink-cheeked boy rings up the amounts on the cash register with the skill and speed of a veteran. His big brother piloting a bomber probably has that same intent yet casual look. This younger fellow, too, is on the job. He, too, can make no mistakes.

They move the lines along with dispatch. You feel it is almost a game with them. The manager must have been troubled to have to take them on, but he seems less tense now than when his experienced adult staff was diminishing day by day.

Enter store after store and you find them:

"Chocolate with vanilla cream? . . . Will two yards of the seersucker be enough? . . . How do you think he'd like this blue and green tie? . . . Sorry, but all our copies of 'The Robe' are out just now. Do you want to leave your name? . . . Three dollars and twenty-two cents and you owe me sixteen points . . . Our peas are nice today . . . Is there anything else? . . . Your pictures will be done next Thursday . . ."

These are the boys and girls we used to say didn't know how to work. We called them a spoiled generation—always at the movies, always out merely for a good time.

* * *

Thinking of the shops in our town—and your town, and yours—one thinks again of another way high school youngsters have moved in. In our State and in yours—and yours—squads of young crop pickers trained and under an adult leader, have moved in on the fields, saving valuable food, doing their share for victory.

It is, alas, a fact that in the dislocations and tense unrest caused by the war, juvenile delinquency has become a problem in many cities. And it is the sort of thing about youth that quickly gets into the papers, claims the most insistent headlines.

But these boys and girls, by thousands, who have quietly gone to work in their own communities, eagerly and helpfully taking the places vacated by the men who have entered the armed forces, are after all in the greater number. Yet, unless part of an organized and picturesque movement like a trained crop corps, they don't even get into a newspaper story.

* * *

No, the steady ones don't make headlines; but we mustn't forget that they are, happily, in the majority. Our high school boys and girls are for the most part reliable young citizens. Step into the shops of our town during rush hours and I think you, too, will be proud of them.

On Swinging Classical Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Swing music arrangements of great classical compositions aid in spreading the love of symphonies and all good music, rather than lowering the taste for fine compositions, according to Alfred H. Smith, music supervisor for the San Diego city schools.

"I dislike to see the classics put into a shallower shell," he admitted, "but there can be no doubt that modern arrangements have been a means of contacting far more persons generally than, say, Tchaikowsky's concerto in B Flat Minor, in its original form. As a top-ranking song on the Hit Parade, 'Tonight We Love'—a popular arrangement of this Tchaikowsky composition—was on everyone's lips.

Once an individual's interest in music is stimulated, he maintains, a liking for better music follows. "Thus we can have a new generation of symphony lovers," he contends, "just as we have, over a period of years, stimulated literature-lovers through children's books and a gradual process of education."

A great many persons would never have heard Debussy or Tchaikowsky had it not been for such "swing" tunes as "Moon Love," "High on a Windy Hill," "Sleepy Lagoon," "The Lamp Is Low," or "Our Love," he said further.

"We'll do well, I think," he concluded, "not to frown too deeply on a means of introducing music to those who have never known much about it. If by the use of modern tempos we can get additional music appreciation, then 'swing' has accomplished a most worthy objective."

Home Hints From the Schools: Temper Tantrums

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum
Excerpts From the Experts

The sound of very young voices told of much joy in learning co-operation in play (which is the prerequisite to co-operation in community living) as I approached the grounds of the day nursery where I was to learn some practical lessons in laying the groundwork for character building. The head of the institution is one of those kind, patient persons, who, by her very spirit, gives you the first clue to true child guidance—a loving, understanding attitude towards each problem the children present.

When I asked about the handling of temper tantrums, I received a most interesting modification of the system of putting an angry child into a room by himself until his self-control is restored. My hostess told me whenever it became necessary to separate a child from his companions because of anger, she always goes into the room with him, and remains with him until he proves to her that he can conduct himself in a social manner. "Leaving a little child in a room by himself often frightens him," says this expert.

When this teacher says that this treatment usually brings prompt results she stresses the point that even little children greatly enjoy the company of their fellows. If they learn at this tender age that this enjoyment involves responsibility on their part, pre-school children early learn the first lessons in democratic living.

So many parents fail to take into account the need of understanding in dealing with childhood anger. An example from the day nursery reveals this fact more readily than any discussion. Jack came on the first day and reacted to every situation with temper outbursts. Every attempt to quiet him met with the very opposite effect of causing more anger. In spite of the usual careful interview with every parent before his child is admitted, it had not been reported that Jack enjoyed drinking luke warm water, both in summer and winter. After this fact was discovered and the boy provided with the kind of drinks to which he had grown accustomed, he adapted himself happily to his new school life and all was well.

L. P. P.

Tree Planting by Children

Up until 1883 the schools had taken no active part in the celebration of Arbor Day. At the meeting of the American Forestry Association, in 1883, B. G. Northrup offered a resolution in favor of observing Arbor Day in the schools. A committee was appointed to publicize this resolution and to see that the schools took action. Ohio was the first state to emphasize school participation in Arbor Day. In many states the school officials considered this holiday as an unnecessary intrusion into the school routine, but eventually they realized its significance and were glad to co-operate.

—Childcraft Bulletin

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The Home Forum

On Watch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE TODAY uncounted ships sailing the world's seas, carrying men and cargoes vital in meeting the present emergency. One thing they all have in common, and that is dependence upon the officer on watch on the bridge for their safe navigation. In order that there may be no weariness and no lessening of alertness throughout the day or night, this watch is taken in rotation by three navigation officers. A watch involves pacing the often unsheltered bridge for four hours, perhaps in torrential tropical rains, perhaps in an icy northern gale. There are also the calm, clear days, and the nights when the magnificence of the star-studded heavens might bring to remembrance the Psalmist's words (19:1), **"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork."**

A watch on shipboard is maintained for the twofold purpose of guarding against hazards of weather and enemy attack, and of ensuring that the ship is kept on its charted course toward a desired port. Perusing the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, one finds that he is instructed to set a watch over his thinking. Mrs. Eddy says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 234), **"We should become more familiar with good than with evil, and guard against false beliefs as watchfully as we bar our doors against the approach of thieves and murderers."**

* * *

Familiarity with good, then, is a prerequisite to a successful watch, and is in itself life-preserving. All one needs to know of evil is what to watch against; but good, or God and His attributes, must be studied, assimilated, and proved in daily life. The ship's captain must know more than how to avoid the enemy; he must be familiar with celestial navigation and with the charts of the oceans on which he sails, that he may bring his ship safely into port. One becomes more familiar with good as he ponders the nature of God. He dwells on the security of Principle; on the compassion, the tenderness, and the fathomless kindness of divine Love; and on the unconquerable nature of Spirit.

Someone may observe that it requires the services of three men to keep an alert and unbroken watch, and may ask, How can I keep a continuous spiritual watch when I still believe I need a certain amount of time for sleep? From Psalms (4:8) comes the answer, **"I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."** It is the realization of the ever-alert, omnipresent Mind, and of man's own eternally vigilant being, that enables the student of the Christ Science to demonstrate that he can lie down in peace and sleep, whether at sea or on land, when his human duty has been accomplished.

A member of the British Merchant Marine, who was rescued from a torpedoed ship, remarked that there could be many men at the wheel, but only one man at the helm! This brings to mind Mrs. Eddy's words on page 232 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": **"It rejoices me that you are recognizing the proper course, unfurling your banner to the breeze of God, and sailing over rough seas with the helm in His hands."**

* * *

Defining the righteous characteristics of the patriarch Abraham, the textbook says (p. 579), **"This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."** Since God Himself is Life, all His attributes are life-preserving. Spiritual watchfulness, familiarity with good, courage, loyalty, and obedience protect those who express them.

At God's behest Abraham left human security and his parental home in Ur to captain an expedition into unknown territory, seeking a country where he and his family might worship the God who had been revealed to him as One. Throughout his long and useful life Abraham identified himself with the life-preserving qualities of courage, initiative, resourcefulness, and fidelity to good, or God. On watch for these qualities, and guided by them, he was led to the haven which was to be known as the promised land, where he founded a nation dedicated to the worship of the one God.

Today men of the United Nations are fighting and sacrificing on the sea, in the air, and in desert and jungle lands to preserve for themselves and for humanity individual freedom and the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. In what seems to be a dimmed-out world we may stand our watch and remember that darkness but foretells the inevitable dawn.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

Photograph by Courtesy of Symphony Hall, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NOVEMBER": A painting by Rockwell Kent

ROCKWELL KENT is not only an eminent contemporary American artist; he is also a man of exemplary idealism. He is a painter, printmaker, and illustrator. His pictures are not only related to literature and experience, but they visualize convictions and exteriorize feeling. Mr. Kent believes that the artist should fulfill a function in society and that he should reveal his growing social awareness in his pictures.

This oil painting, "November," is one of a collection of pictures by Rockwell Kent that was recently shown at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. The exhibition was entitled: "Know and Defend America—Forty Paintings of Our Country and of the Outposts of Our Hemisphere." The painter has traveled far indeed to know many of his subjects, and he feels that the remote hinterlands which he once studied in solitude now come within the compass of our war effort. He considers that these pictures, painted with studious care, will help us to "visualize the environment of our frontier troops and the news of operations that may any day come to us through the press or radio." Mr. Kent makes no pretense at esoteric meaning, but says that his pictures are as literal and factual transcriptions of the scene as was in his power to convey. Academicians of the brush may differ with him in his definition of "literal," since in the Kent formula for picture-making is the ingredient of stylization. Mr. Kent strives for abbreviation, clips and lops off superfluous detail, establishes a firm and fixed edge of the phenomena depicted. He is a decorator as well as a descriptive painter, and he organizes the materials into nicely co-ordinated, rhythmically disposed patterns.

The subjects represented by Rockwell Kent range from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, from Greenland to New York and New England. This picture of a November day was painted in Greenland.

DOROTHY ADLOW

På vakt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DER ER IDAG utallige skib som seiler over alle verdenshavene med menn og last som trenges i kampen for å få bukt med den kritiske situasjon verden nu befinner sig i. En ting har de alle til felles, og det er at det er den offiser som står på vakt på broen som setter dem i stand til å holde en trygg og sikker kurs. Forat ikke nogen tretthet skal gjøre sig gjeldende eller årvåkenheten avta i dagens eller nattens løp, er der tre navigasjonsoffiserer som efter tur avløser hverandre på denne vakt. Til vakten hører det å gå frem og tilbake på den ofte åpne utildekkede bro i fire timer, kanskje i tropisk skyllregn, kanskje i storm med isnende nordenvind. Der er også rolige, klare dager og netter hvor den stjernebesatte himmels strålende prakt kunde få en til å tenke på salmistens ord (Salme 19:2): "Himlene forteller Guds ære, og hvelvingen forkynner hans henders gjerning."

En vakt ombord holdes i det dobbelte øiemed å verne sig mot værets luner og fiendtlige angrep og sikre sig at skibet holder sig til den planlagte kurs mot den eftertraktede havn. Når vi leser igjennem de skrifter Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, har skrevet, finner vi formaninger om å holde vakt over vår tenkning. Mrs. Eddy sier på side 234 i sin lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til den Hellige Skrift]: "Vi skulde bli mer fortrolig med det gode enn med det onde og vokte oss for falske forestillinger likeså omhyggelig som vi stenger våre dører så at tyver og mordere ikke kan trenge inn."

* * *

Fortrolig kjennskap til det gode er således en forutsetning for effektivt vakthold og har i og for sig livbevarende virkning. Alt vi behøver å vite om det onde, er hvad vi har å vokte oss mot; men det gode, eller Gud og Hans egenskaper, må vi studere, tilegne oss og gi bevis på i vårt daglige liv. Skibets kaptein må vite noget mere enn hvorledes han skal undgå fienden; han må forstå sig på astronomisk navigasjon og kjenne kartene over de hav han seiler på, for å kunne føre skibet sikkert i havn. Vi blir mer fortrolige med det gode efter som vi tenker over Guds natur. Våre tanker dveler ved Prinsippets trygghet, ved den guddommelige Kjærlighets medfølelse, ømhet og ubegrensede godhet og ved Åndens uovervinnelige natur.

En eller annen kan bemerke at det krever tre menns tjeneste å holde en årvåken og ubrutt vakt ombord, og spør kanskje: Hvorledes kan jeg holde en vedvarende åndelig vakt når jeg fremdeles tror at jeg trenger en viss tid til søvn? Fra Salmene (4:9) kommer svaret: "I fred vil jeg både legge mig ned og sove inn; for du, Herre, lar mig bo for mig selv, i trygghet." Det er erkjennelsen av det alltid årvåkne, allestedsnærværende Sinn og av menneskets evig aktpågivende tilværelse som setter den som studerer Kristus-Videnskapen, i stand til å demonstrere at han kan legge sig ned i fred og sove, enten han er på sjø eller land, når han har utført sine menneskelige plikter.

En mann som tjenstgjør i den britiske handelsflåte og var blitt reddet fra et torpedert skib, ytret at der kunde være mange menn oppe ved roret, men bare én mann som har styringen i sin hånd. Dette bringer oss til å tenke på Mrs. Eddys ord på side 232 i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:* "Det gleder mig at I erkjenner den rette kurs, følger eders banner ut i Guds vinder og seiler over oprørt hav med roret i Hans hender."

* * *

Under beskrivelsen av patriarken Abrahams rettskafne egenskaper sier læreboken (s. 579): "Denne patriark anskueliggjorde Kjærlighetens hensikt å skape tillit til det gode, og viste den åndelige forståelses livbevarende makt." Da Gud selv er Liv, er alle Hans egenskaper livbevarende. Andelig aktpågivenhet, fortrolig kjennskap til det gode, mot, trofasthet og lydighet beskytter dem som gir uttrykk for dem.

På Guds befaling opgav Abraham menneskelig sikkerhet og sitt fedrenehjem i Ur for å lede en ekspedisjon til ukjente egner i søken efter et land hvor han og hans familie kunde dyrke den Gud som var blitt åpenbaret for ham som den Ene og eneste. Gjennem hele sitt lange og nyttige liv søkte Abraham alltid å gi uttrykk for livbevarende egenskaper som mot, foretagsomhet, rådsnarhet og troskap mot det gode eller Gud. Han speidet efter disse egenskaper, lot sig lede av dem og blev ført til den havn som skulde bli kjent som det forjettede land, hvor han grunnet en nasjon som var helliget dyrkelsen av den ene og eneste Gud.

Idag står de Forente Nasjoner midt oppe i kamp og opofrelser på sjøen og i luften, i ørken og jungelkratt for å bevare for sig selv og for menneskeheten individuell frihet og retten til å tilbede Gud således som deres samvittighet tilsier dem det. I en verden som synes å være mørklagt, kan vi bli på vår vaktpost og huske på at mørket bare bebuder det uundgåelige daggry.

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fås ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

I Claim My Hemlock Tree

THE TOP OF Shatterack mountain seemed a long way off and I was hurrying to get to it, on the afternoon when I first saw my hemlock tree. The maples were flaunting their brilliant reds and yellows; the yellow birch leaves were beginning to fall, and their color made irregular patterns on the slopes. I crossed a little mountain brook, jumping from stone to stone, and hurried up the steep slope just beyond it—and then I saw the tree.

There are other hemlocks in Vermont; there are even other hemlocks on Shatterack, but I claimed this as my tree the moment I saw it, standing majestically tall among the beeches and towering above the younger hemlocks that stood near.

* * *

I went back again and again during the autumn days. Most often I chose to go at twilight, when late sunset colors glowed upon the distant mountains. The beeches slowly put on their autumn glory after the color had faded from the more garish maples. Waxen yellows and russet brown contrasted with the smooth grayness of their trunks. I soon learned that the partridges roosted for the night in the smaller trees at the foot of the hemlock. They would slip away quietly as I approached. No matter how careful I was, I never could surprise them; yet in the end I could fool them, for, if I sat quietly on the mossy bank, they would come flying back, one by one, to their favorite perch.

* * *

Winter came early that year. There was heavy snow at Thanksgiving, and my snowshoes often crossed trails that the deer had made. It was a long, a hard, and a somewhat troubled season for me that year. I found myself making daily pilgrimages up the mountainside to visit the hemlock tree. Winds might sweep among the other trees; their trunks would sway and quiver with every gust, but the huge trunk of the hemlock was unshaken, however the winds might toss its dark branches high into the sky. So that tree became my symbol of strength.

The spring rains came; and the little mountain brook was a surging river, impossible for me to cross. My hard-beaten snowshoe trail was slow to melt; but at last that, too, was gone. Summer returned, and then another autumn. With new duties, I was unable to visit the hemlock often; but it was always there, serene and unchanged by the seasons, whenever I found time to climb the mountain. There was a rumor that trees were to be cut; for lumber was needed for a new building in the spring. Would my tree be cut? I did not dare to ask.

Christmas came. I wanted one gift and I asked for it—and the tree became truly mine. It gained nothing in my eyes in the ownership, but perhaps I could save it for more years of life.

* * *

The lumbering gang laughed at me when they went out in the spring. "Better mark your tree with a silver chain and your initials," they jeered. "We're going to cut all the hemlock trees up that way."

And one night Wayne said: "Well, we cut your tree today. Needed all the lumber we could get, and that had a good many feet in it."

I felt my wails were useless, and so I kept my silence. I could not bear, however, to visit the place where it had stood. My walks took me in other directions. I did not climb Shatterack until this spring. Then, one warm Sunday evening, I went up the mountainside. Wood violets were lost in the evening shadows, but the downy yellow violets gleamed on their tall stems. Soft green birch leaves veiled the white trunks, and framed the long vista down the river valley where the mountains sank to sleep in gray mist. I crossed the little brook, which was still at high water, taking care lest I stumble on the slippery rocks.

* * *

I walked up the slope, dreading to look, yet unable to keep my eyes from the place—and there was my tree! As stately as I remembered it, no branch so much as quivering, it stood in the late twilight. A lone partridge slipped from beneath it, flitting silently through the trees beyond. A scarlet tanager, reluctant to admit that a beautiful day was over, flew from branch to branch of a maple tree until it reached the top, and burst into triumphant song. White-crowned sparrows whistled their plaintive, beautiful songs across the mountainside.

And my heart responded in a surge of joy that was a silent, unsung hymn of gratitude. My tree, more beautiful than ever to me because I had thought it lost, was still living, still bearing its inspiring message.

B. B. G.

Leaf Shadows

HOW BEAUTIFUL a rock is made by leaf shadows! Those of the live oak are particularly clear and distinct, and beyond all art in grace and delicacy, now still as if painted on stone, now gliding softly as if afraid of noise, now dancing, waltzing in swift, merry swirls, or jumping on and off sunny rocks in quick dashes like wave embroidery on seashore cliffs. How true and substantial is this shadow beauty, and with what sublime extravagance is beauty thus multiplied!—From "My First Summer in the Sierra," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

He Is Ready for Both Struggles

"SIGNAL FROM the flagship, sir," said the Chief Yeoman of Signals, reading it off through his glass: " 'Resume . . . convoy . . . formation.' "

"Acknowledge," said the Captain.

He gave the order to turn *Artemis* back towards the transports, back through the smoke screen which had served them so well. The telegraph rang down to reduce speed, and peace seemed to settle closer about the ship as the vibration caused by full speed died away. Only a tiny bit of sun was left, a segment of gold on the clear horizon—ten seconds more and it would be gone, and night would close in. The Italians were already invisible from the bridge, and the Captain strode abruptly over to the masthead voice tube.

"Masthead," said the tube to him in answer to his buzz. It was Ordinary Seaman Whipple's voice.

"Can you see anything of the enemy?" asked the Captain.

"Only just in sight, sir. They're still heading away from us. They'll be gone in a minute."

They were close-lipped incisive sentences which Whipple used. Whipple was conscious of victory too. He was fighting for an ideal, and he was fanatical about that ideal, and this afternoon's work had brought that ideal a great deal closer. Yet Whipple did not indulge in idle exhilaration. The fact that he had to fight for his ideal, that the generation preceding his had once had the same ideal in their grasp and allowed it to slip through their fingers, had left him without illusions. Whipple was ready to go on fighting. He knew there was still a long bitter struggle ahead before final victory; and he guessed that after victory it would be another bitter struggle to put it to the best use, to forward the ideal; and he was ready for both struggles.—From "The Ship," by C. S. FORESTER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Art Whose Essence Is Motion

I HAVE LONG SUPPOSED that the quickest way to make friends and pleasant casual acquaintances was to go walking with a dachshund. I know now that it is even better to be writing a book about the movies. People who do not like dogs do not want to talk about dogs but people who do not like the movies are always eager to tell you why. Whether they go to the movies or not, everybody in the United States, it seems, cherishes questions or opinions or theories on the art of the motion picture and the range of those questions and theories is amazing. There is, apparently, not a phase of American life which the movies do not somewhere touch. . . .

No book about the movies can be very satisfactory to anyone, least of all to its writer. Every book about the movies must, in the first place, be written too fast. Years of serious study ought to be undertaken before you set pen to paper but while you are thoughtfully contemplating the motion picture of 1938 the motion picture of 1939 turns precipitately into something completely different and unpredicted. Television, a Federal investigation, perfume projection, or a four-dimensional screen—nothing is impossible—may blow matured conclusions to ludicrous atoms. The art whose essence is motion simply will not be still long enough to allow anyone to look at it properly. Every example one selects to make a point is dimmed next week by a better, if it is not refuted. It is melancholy today to read the things the most acute critics of 1929 and 1930 said about sound. To be anywhere nearly up-to-date in discussing the movies one must write rapidly and superficially. There is so much to say that one is obliged to be inadequate. It is probably essential also to be inaccurate since in the history of the motion picture truth and legend are almost inextricably mixed, primary sources are few, and much important information comes only by hearsay. — MARGARET FARRAND THORP, in the Foreword to her "America at the Movies." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Polar Tableau

The morning star that shimmers in clear Arctic dawn
Burns high above a violet silence of cragged peaks,
Above profound and windless hush of smoking huts
Where at this hour no figure stirs and no voice speaks.

Here in this immemorial stillness of old snows
Is transfixed a lean and lonely silhouette of fox;
And loud across this glacial hour of blue cold
Seems tangible the everlasting quiet of rocks.

Even the pallid fleeting arc of sun at noon,
Low in its trajectory and soon crossed,
Will scarce disturb this sculptured calm of ice,
This absolute of silence, this absolute of frost.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Clouds Are Not Lonely

Clouds are not lonely if they can
Be one with summer's cobalt span,
Nor trees, whose netted roots have found
A warm communion with the ground.
Field flowers that nod to winds that pass
Are somehow comradely with grass.
Swallows whose wings have lightly crossed
The sunset are not ever lost,
While on the edge of afternoon
A moth may brush the silver moon.
Here on my hilltop I can be
No less aware of unity;
Reaching my hand up to a star,
I know how neighborly we are!

DOROTHY QUICK

The

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Bill of Rights Persists Amid Assaults ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

At a time when race riots and flaring wartime tempers have threatened minorities with violence, the calm voice of the Supreme Court has reminded America in recent decisions that the Constitution's Bill of Rights still carries its full force and weight.

The Justices, sitting in their air-conditioned marble temple, one of the most beautiful buildings in Washington, have just completed the Court's first full wartime term. The decisions ranged all the way from upholding the Interstate Commerce Commission railroad reorganization plans to a ruling on wages and hours. But the 1942-43 judgments which will be most remarked and remembered deal with the sacred rights of the individual as democratic nations know them.

To state conclusions before cases, the Justices have ruled, in one decision, that the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom is unqualified, and not to be "cribb'd, cabin'd and confined" even by petty local ordinances. They have held, in another instance, that citizenship is a solemn grant, not to be lightly upset years after it has been acquired.

Some Justice-made law of the 1942-43 term won't be popular, as when the Court decided that the antitrust laws applied to the American Medical Association when earlier they had ruled that the same laws were not applicable to labor unions.

Freedom of Religion Upheld

But the Court will be applauded for the about-face it made, reversing its own decision of three years ago, on the Jehovah's Witnesses case. On the next to last "decision Monday" of the term the Justices handed down the ruling that public school children may not be compelled to salute the flag if saluting violates their religious scruples. Jehovah's Witnesses youngsters believe that saluting a flag violates their canon against worshiping images.

The Supreme Court found that a West Virginia statute requiring this flag salute, religious scruples or no, was invalid. A month earlier the Court had hinted its change of view when it forbade the imposition of local license taxes on the sale of Jehovah's Witnesses literature.

"We think the action of the local authorities in compelling the flag salute and pledge transcends constitutional limitations on their power and invades the sphere of the intellect and spirit which it is the purpose of the First Amendment to our Constitution to reserve from all official control," Mr. Justice Jackson declared. (The First Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, speech, and the press.)

No small share of credit for this judicial change of mind belongs to Chief Justice Stone. His dissenting voice was alone in protest in the Gobitis flag salute case in which the same point was decided oppositely in 1940. Three of his associates, Associate Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy, who at that time differed with him, have now come to accept his view. Such an emergence of a dissenting opinion to majority status recalls the famous dissents of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and is one of the real tests of judicial stature.

Convincing Evidence Required

A second decision of import came in the Schneidermann case, spotlighted when Wendell Willkie appeared twice before the tribunal in defense of Russian-born William Schneidermann, whose citizenship, granted in 1927, the Government sought to revoke because he had concealed his membership in the Communist Party when seeking naturalization.

The law requires that a person seeking citizenship shall be "attached to the principles" of the Constitution. Was Mr. Schneidermann so attached? Certainly not if he believed in overthrowing the Government by force. But the Court decided that this had not been proven by "clear, unequivocal and convincing evidence."

Mr. Justice Rutledge, in his little-noted concurring opinion, made an added vital point. If a citizenship granted years ago could be thus lightly upset without actual, positive proof of hostility to the American Constitution, then the citizenship of thousands of Americans would be forever in a state of "attenuated if not suspended animation."

Eight Named by Roosevelt

So the court has enhanced the sanctity of the individual and his conscience under the Constitution. But it has shown that it recognizes that in wartime the safety of the nation transcends the individual rights of any person. In the Yasui case it had no scruples in upholding the Army's right to issue stern regulations for the West Coast evacuation of American-born Japanese in the interest of national defense.

With the appointment this January of Mr. Justice Rutledge, the President who once sought to pack the Court because its die-hard conservatives refused to retire, has now named eight of its present membership, more than any President save George Washington. Yet the Court is no rubber stamp. Its intellectual diversity is shown by the sharp dissents registered in numerous cases this year, 5-to-3's and 6-to-3's.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan Fiske Stone, is now able to take advantage of the retirement privilege if he wishes. It is reported that he doesn't so wish, and that's all to the good. He opposed "the conservatives" in the original AAA decision and was later vindicated when the Court reversed itself.

He held firm in the flag salute case, with a similar later result. He voted against the exemption of labor unions from the provisions of the antiracketeering laws. He has supplied a note of stability and judicial continuity that has been well needed in the present volatile Court.

Geographic Heel of Italy Offers Invasion Route

Roads leading from Strait of Otranto into the Balkan peninsula possible way for Allied attack on Southeastern Europe; Italian highway projects could be turned against Axis.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Benito Mussolini, master of the Italian boot, has one thing in common with Achilles—he is vulnerable at the heel. The flat and fertile heel of the Apennine peninsula, studded with ports and easily accessible from every side, commands the entrance into the Adriatic Sea.

From the ports of Bari and Brindisi, in Apulia on the heel of Italy, Mussolini's Black Shirts crossed the narrow Strait of Otranto into Albania and Greece and it is here that the most effective branch of the Italian Army—its roadbuilders and engineers—reopened the ancient land routes through the Balkan peninsula to the Danube River and the Aegean Sea. These routes which, in Southern Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, cross the railroads and highways pointing northward from Salonika, are today the most convenient avenues for an advance into southeastern Europe from the sea.

In the war of 1914-18 the defeat of the Central Powers was sealed by the victorious Allied offensive from Salonika. The Germans might still have resisted in the West had not the armies of General Sarrail broken German and Bulgarian resistance in Macedonia by striking hard and fast at what was then the "soft underbelly" of the enemy.

Flight of Germans

With extraordinary speed the partly motorized Allies at that time, supplied with fuel and equipment from the sea, advanced into Rumania and Hungary, while the Germans, depending for their supplies upon precarious routes through mountainous and hostile Serbia, fled in panic toward Austria.

This time the enemy's heavy hand lies over Salonika and the whole of Greece. Protected by Crete and several chains of fortified islands, Salonika has become practically inaccessible to the Allies.

Only from Apulia, the heel of Italy, can the Allies hope to gain access to the heart of the Balkan peninsula. From Apulia they can attack Salonika in the rear and drive over Mussolini's trans-Balkan route toward the Danube and the Black Sea through the hills of Yugoslavia, where armed guerillas are only waiting for the signal to sally forth against the enemy.

The Adriatic Sea has not been neglected deliberately by the Allies. Until the Axis was driven out of Tunis and Bizerte, Apulia could be reached only by very long range bombers. Even today the heel of Italy is almost as far from Bizerte as Munich is from London and considerably farther from Allied bases in the Middle East. The few raids on such ports as Bari and Taranto were isolated surprise actions against units of the Italian Navy and refineries. Their purpose was to cripple the bases from which Axis air and naval forces controlled the Central Mediterranean.

Situation Reversed

Today the situation is reversed. The Allies have chased the Axis from the sea. The development of ground installations in Bizerte and on Cap Bon peninsula has enabled their air arm to reach out for Apulia and the entrance to the Adriatic. Recent attacks on Grottaglie, Foggia and Gallipoli on the western shore of Apulia have punctured the vulnerable heel of Italy.

Every one of these three points is of importance for the control of the Adriatic Sea. Foggia is the terminal of the electrified section of the main trans-Appenine railroad from Rome and Naples to Bari, Brindisi and the entire chain of ports along the eastern side of the narrow gateway into Italy's secluded inland sea.

The port of Gallipoli, on the inner side of the heel, is less than 100 rail miles from Otranto itself and is the principal connection with the naval bases of Taranto and Cotrone. Grottaglie is the main military airport of Southern Apulia.

The raid on Foggia was aimed at cutting communications between Apulia and Mussolini's military strongholds in Central Italy; it will be followed probably by raids on the two remaining secondary rail lines across the southern Appennine mountains at such key stations as Potenza, Altramura and Rochetta. Brindisi, the greatest passenger port of Southeastern Italy and relay station on the air route from Athens to Rome and Marseille, is another potential Allied objective.

Allied Start Made

An attack in force on Brindisi, Bari and the Strait of Otranto may not be possible until Axis resistance has been broken in Sicily and mountainous Calabria, but the Allies have started to strike at the strategic heel of Italy.

The day United Nations forces will have reached Apulia, Hitler will regret the rail and road building zeal of Mussolini's engineers.

In Albania, on the eastern shore of the Strait of Otranto, the Italians have been working simultaneously on three projects:

1. A highway from the port of Valona to Florina whence a standard-gauge railroad extends to Salonika and Sofia.

2. A railroad from the Albanian rail terminal Elbasan to Struga, terminal of Yugoslavia's narrow-gauge railway to Skoplje—a key station on the Orient Express line from Central Europe to Salonika.

3. A motor highway from the port of Durazzo by way of the Capital, Tirana, to Dibra on the eastern border of Albania and thence by way of Skoplje to Sofia and Russe on the Danube opposite Giurgiu, center of Rumania's oil exports over the central and upper Danube.

Valona-Florina Highway

It was over the highway from Valona to Florina which, at the beginning of the Italo-Greek war, extended only to the border that Mussolini in 1940 led his invincibles against the Greeks. The relatively short section from the Albanian border to Florina was completed in 1941-42.

Florina is connected by rail and highway with Salonika. The railroad is one of the main lines of Greece. Another railroad extends from Florina northeastward through Yugoslavia to Veles on the Orient Express line.

Before the war Albania's only railroad—a single track standard gauge line, 52 miles long—climbed from Durazzo to Elbasan in the Albanian mountains. The extension which was to connect Elbasan with the Yugoslavian rail terminal Struga on Lake Ohrid has been laid out, but it was not yet completed at the beginning of this year.

The narrow gauge line from Struga to Skoplje crosses mountain fastnesses of Yugoslavia where Chetnik still defy the Axis. Skoplje is of paramount importance both to Germany and Italy. It is the junction of the Orient Express line to Salonika and of a railroad extending northeastward to Nish on the Belgrade-Istanbul track of the Orient Express and to the Danube. North of Skoplje are the rich lead and zinc mines of Zvecan which supply Italian and German industries. In this area the Chetnik so frequently cut the railroads that the ores of Zvecan could not be sent on the direct route northward but had to be directed on a roundabout way via Skoplje and Nish to the Danube.

Overland Route Opened

The trans-Balkan overland route from Durazzo to Skoplje, Sofia and the Danube is reported to have been opened to traffic.

Every one of these routes will be invaluable to the United Nations, since they have gained access to the Adriatic. Italy's chief handicap in this region is the lack of fuel and, more recently, shortage of shipping.

If the Allies can open the Strait of Otranto and seize the heel of Italy, nothing should stop them from driving into the Balkans over the same west-east routes through which Mussolini hoped to link the lands east of the Adriatic to his empire. Unwittingly his engineers have presented the Allies with communication lines almost equivalent to those which are denied to them by Axis forces in Salonika.

With the Strait of Otranto in Allied hands, there is little Hitler can do against an Allied advance from Valona and Durazzo in the direction of Florina, Salonika and Skoplje. His lines of communications through unruly Yugoslavia are long and tenuous.

On the eve of the battle of El Alamein, Chetnik guerrillas kept the Axis from rushing troops and supplies for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to Salonika; they will resume the fight with even more energy and vigor once they know that the armies of liberation have landed in Albania. For all practical purposes Hitler's communications will depend almost entirely upon the two Rumanian branches of the Orient Express via Brasnov and Temesvar and the poor rail and highway system of Bulgaria.

Uncertainty in Bulgaria

It is doubtful whether Bulgaria south of the Balkan range can be defended against a strong United Nations attack supported by aircraft operating from Albanian, Greek and Yugoslavian bases, and even more doubtful whether the Bulgarians would have their hearts in such a fight, especially if in the South, Turkey threatened to step into the fray. Most observers in Ankara have maintained that under such favorable conditions Turkey would probably throw its lot in with the Allies.

The Germans then would have to fear encirclement of their forces in and behind Salonika and try to withdraw even quicker than they came from Crete and their island strongholds in the Aegean Sea, whereas the Allies could reach Russia through the Dardanelles.

German destruction of the north-south railroads and highways through the Balkan peninsula would not interfere with a United Nations advance by sea into the northern corner of the Adriatic. Here in the Slovenian territory of Yugoslavia is the only depression in the long sweep of the Alpine range. The ancient Romans called is the Heathen Gate. Through this gate Marcus Aurelius and Napoleon led their legions into Austria. Up to the last few weeks of the war of 1914-18 it was strongly defended by the Central Powers.

The Italians, however — then fighting on the side of the Allies—were not entirely off the point when they declared that in 1918 they, too, delivered a fatal blow to the Germans when their armies eventually broke Austro-German resistance in the Heathen Gate. It is less certain whether they would this time help Hitler defend it, once Allied air and naval forces are in control of the Adriatic Sea.

By a Staff Artist

A Route to Berlin Via the Balkans

If United Nations forces should take Apulia, on the Italian heel, they could cross the Adriatic Sea to Albania and Yugoslavia. There they would find railroads and highways recently built by Italians which would give them quick access to the vulnerable "underbelly" of Hitler's Europe.

War's Question of the Hour: Nazi Aid for Italian Isles

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What will be the attitude of the German High Command in the event of the apparently inevitable invasion of Sicily and Sardinia, and perhaps the southern part of Italy proper? Will the Germans withdraw their troops as they did at Pantelleria, a few days before the surrender of the island?

During the past two or three months every pro and con argument has been put forward in countless discussions and analyses. The present state of German-Italian relations therefore is one of the most significant though highly obscure political problems.

As to personal relations between the two Axis partners, there is little doubt that they are bad and, especially on the part of the Italians, marked by increasing nervousness. The lack of German air protection for Italy's cities has increased the anti-German attitude of the population.

The neutral press rightly publicized the story of the Italian officer who lost his temper when two German officers entered a bus in Rome through the wrong door, for it is symptomatic of the tension which apparently characterizes military co-operation between the two armies. Neutral sources recently pointed to great uneasiness in Rome because hardly any additional German troop contingents reportedly had arrived in Italy.

This fact, however, should not be overemphasized. The Germans have probably organized highly mobile anti-invastion reserves—recent advices say in Bavaria—which can be thrown into the fight in a comparatively short time. As the military correspondent of The Times, of London, asserted sometime ago, the arrival of 10 German divisions would stiffen the remnants of the Italian Army into a sufficiently formidable force.

Perhaps much more important, at least at this moment, is the economic crisis in German-Italian relations.

Economic Questions

Little is known at present about the vital German coal deliveries for Italian industry. Four weeks ago the Milan Corriere della Sera warned that recent developments in the Ruhr Valley had interfered with the regular flow of German coal supplies into Northern Italy. The paper reported that Italian industrialists were trying to take protective measures in the event of a complete cessation of the influx of Ruhr coal.

On the other hand, nothing was said about coal shipments from Upper Silesia which have been reaching Italy regularly ever since the country's entry into the war. However, the possibility cannot be excluded that this situation had something to do with the sudden interruption of Italian fruit and vegetable exports to Germany, announced three weeks ago. Since then official Italian circles have had nothing to say on the shipment of agricultural produce across the Brenner Pass.

Concerning the causes of the fruit and vegetable shortage, however, Italian food authorities have maintained that it was due to lack of transportation and also a lack of rain which accentuated the scarcity. They expressed hope that the situation will soon be ameliorated by the appearance on the market of cherries, apricots, and peaches.

Another aspect of Italo-German economic relations, the labor problem, has hardly been mentioned in recent weeks. On the basis of reports from the German Baltic port of Kiel announcing the repatriation of all Italian workers in that city and additional hints in the German press, Swedish sources expressed the opinion that a general exodus of Italian workers from Germany had begun.

'Labor Loan' to Germany

Yet there has been no conclusive evidence of such a move which had been reported once before last April. It would seem that the Italians employed at Kiel were specialized shipyard workers whose return to Italy was necessitated by the naval situation in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, a recent decree published in the Gazzetta del Popolo on June 9 permitted the employment in Italy during their vacation if they exceed 15 days of workers returning from Germany. This decree may indicate that a certain percentage of badly needed Italian workers was sent back to Italy, but merely as a temporary "labor loan" by the Germans.

Proof of the general Italo-German tension in the economic field could be seen also in an article just published in Count Galeazzo Ciano's weekly Relazioni Internationali. The review stressed the point that since June, 1940, Italy had received insufficient supplies of raw materials and agricultural products.

While Germany seems utterly indifferent to Italy's economic problems, this indifference is not evident in German political propaganda.

The German press stresses the fact that Sicily is one of Germany's strongest bastions. Allied prophesies about Italy's surrender receive much attention in German papers. German propaganda accentuates the personal friendship between Hitler and Mussolini.

Italian propaganda for its part continues its indirect attempts to counteract Italian fears lest Germany may abandon Italy to its fate. The Berlin correspondents underline the high regard of the Germans for Italy, their praise for Italian courage and steadfastness.

But Italian papers have become rather reserved in praising the German ally. The rabidly pro-German new Party Secretary Carlo Scorza has not yet dared to play up the "Axis" aspect of the present situation. Virginio Gayda, however, in Giornale d'Italia recently expressed Italy's gratitude for Germany's contribution to the Mediterranean war.

The Country Speaks: New York

Restaurant Roll Back Needed ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

A new hope that is almost a promise has come to white-collar workers and to men and women who have luncheon and one or two meals a day in New York restaurants. The promise—if it could be so defined—came from H. W. Bissell, price executive of the New York District of the Office of Price Administration, when he said to members of the Society of Restaurateurs that restaurant prices would be "frozen" or, perhaps, "rolled back" in the "not too distant future."

Any one of the hundreds of thousands of stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks, and even business executives who eat at least one meal a day in New York City restaurants will tell you it is time for the promised "freezing" or "rollback."

The reason is obvious. Such wage increases as these workers have got have been nominal, and many thousands of them have received no wage increase at all. Meanwhile, the price of everything the restaurants serve has been boosted and the portions have been cut down.

New York City is not particularly fortunate in eating places for white-collar workers. They either must stand at lunch counters for a sandwich and a glass of milk, elbowed and pushed around by crowds waiting to be served and eager to get back to their job within the time-clock demand, or go to the more expensive places they cannot afford to patronize.

Between these lunch counters and restaurants where there is table service there are only three "chains" where one can get luncheon for 50 to 75 cents. These are big "chains," with restaurants in New York and other cities. It is chiefly these places which have been price-raising, cutting down on the size of food portions, and drastically limiting sugar, ice cream, and other food to customers who pay the increased prices demanded.

Along with these curtailments, their service to customers has gone from bad to worse and in many instances is marked by discourtesy. It is obvious the policy enunciated by Louis Sherry when he closed his famous place at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street does not obtain among them. Mr. Sherry, it will be recalled, said he was closing his restaurant because he had come to the day when his waiters "threw the food" at his guests, and this he would not permit.

Many small tearooms dotting the city offer, however, striking exceptions to what now appears to be the policy of the big "chain" restaurants under public censure. These tearooms are trying to prove that they want to serve the public rather than profit at public expense in wartime, when everything is calling for self-sacrifice. They are doing no flag-waving. Rather, they are "doing their bit," and they will be remembered by satisfied customers when the drums cease to roll and the guns are silenced.

Like a lot of things in New York, these seems nothing the "average citizen" can do about the medium-price-restaurant situation here. New York men and women, like those in other big cities, have come more or less to expect to be "pushed around," charged all the traffic will bear, and get poor service in practically all things.

This much is certain, however: It will not last always. One day there will be a big demonstration in this big town. It will mark the armistice that follows the war in Europe, and New York will start up a new road along with the rest of the cities, towns, and villages of the nation—the road to reconstruction.

As the millions here start up this road, they will take along with them a lot of wartime restaurant remembrances.

To Change the Subject:

No Rival to Professor Higgins ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

There may be others as clever at identifying dialects as George Bernard Shaw's Professor Higgins in "Pygmalion." We are not to be counted among them. For we are so obtuse that men's talk sounds to us more or less alike. We couldn't, in a moment, be certain whether they came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, from Somerset, or from Cornwall; we might not even be sure whether they hailed from Maine or Indiana. They are just people talking—usually interesting people. We care about what they are saying, not so often about just the manner of their saying it.

Frequently, however, we stumble upon those to whom dialects matter enormously. For example: we were in a taxicab in San Francisco, coasting perilously down California Street toward Chinatown, when suddenly our driver half turned in his seat. "I know where you come from," he remarked triumphantly. "You sound just like my aunt." We had said to him a probable scant ten words, the name of our desired destination. We quailed. Where would he place us? We were frightened to hear what he would say. For we had not even realized we sounded differently from other people.

So, under necessity, we mumbled: "And where do you think we come from, then?"

"London," he announced blandly; and we relaxed against the back of the worn leather seat. It was quite all right. His suppositions were at least respectable. We didn't in the least mind coming from London. We even went through a period of our career when we passionately longed to sign ourselves in hotel registers as a resident of the world's most sympathetic and rewarding city. After all, why shouldn't we associate ourselves with the places which are most flattering to our self-esteem? Here, then, was a man who recognized our inwardness at once. And, when the moment came, he got an especially fat tip.

When we come to think about it, we are rather frightened. There are things in this world which ought not to be too obvious. Once upon a time we were in Carcassonne, sitting on the terrace of the Hôtel de la Cité and gazing out over the smoky green reaches of a Provençal plain while we talked to two Americans. They were just going into Spain for the first time, while we had just emerged. Hence we had things to say to one another. Then, all at once, one of those strange Americans laughed, pointed a challenging finger at us, and said: "You come from Boston, don't you?" And oh, how we disliked it. We were almost tempted into a denial—not because we come from Boston, but because we we do not relish being too easily located in space.

Yet one never knows. Because, in another era, we were spending a year or two only as far from New England as the western reaches of New York State; when we noticed, in shops, that we had to make every request twice. They never understood us the first time. This continued annoyingly until we inquired of our hostess: "What is wrong? Don't we speak distinctly?" Severely she answered: "It's your pronunciation. They really do not understand you at first." That was a humbling experience.

We go to San Francisco, we go to London, we go practically anywhere across the face of this fascinating earth; and naturally we talk to people and hear them talk to us. We are not baffled. We can follow them. Yes, they speak differently from us. But we expect that and like it. And, as a result, we are not annoyed or puzzled or even greatly aware. They do not seem different to us, and we never think that they regard us as really different in any essential way. They are humans. We like them. They interest us. We reach out to talk with them. Some day, when all the barriers are down—when all the customhouses and monies and languages have been wiped away as completely stupid obstructions—we shall be just people talking freely to one another, meeting as friends. On the whole, we don't care then to take on the abilities of Mr. Shaw's Professor Higgins.

Japanese-Owned Farm Land Going to Canadian Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Rich farm land in British Columbia's Fraser Valley, formerly operated by Japanese, is being turned over to veterans of the present war.

This may be regarded as the Canadian Government's first step toward resettling the former Japanese-owned lands in the West Coast with white persons.

All the Japanese in British Columbia—more than 24,000—were evacuated to the interior of the Province or across the Rockies under a security program completed a few months ago. Until now, most of their lands and real-estate holdings have been held here in their name, awaiting disposal by the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property or some other authority.

Now this property is to be liquidated, although the move is being opposed vigorously by a group of Japanese owners who have engaged counsel to argue their case in the courts. They claim seizure and disposal of their real estate is unconstitutional and without legal precedent.

But the forced sale will turn over a considerable amount of money to the Japanese. It is estimated the amount may exceed $1,000,000 and it will go to the Japanese direct without strings attached. It won't be placed in trust and held for them until after the war, as had been intimated.

Most of the property to be covered by the first forced sale is downtown real estate in Vancouver's former "Little Tokyo," now being converted for white occupancy.

In the Fraser Valley, where the Canadian Government has bought Japanese farm land for Canadian war veterans, more than 10,000 acres are involved. Most of the individual farms range from 5 to 10 acres each. They are suitable for berry and truck crops and for mixed farming.

Not all land taken over from the Japanese for white settlement is regarded as suitable for farming, and in some cases the areas will be subdivided for residential purposes. In many instances the houses will be remodelled or torn down and new ones erected in their stead. This will take time as building materials are scarce.

Soldiers, sailors, and Air Force men from British Columbia scattered about the world will have priority in getting this property and it is hoped the experiment will go a long way towards solving the resettlement problem of servicemen who have a natural inclination to go on the land.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 1,146,660
1943 volume to date 108,151,868
1942 volume to date 80,271,663

Average Price of 90 Stocks
By The Associated Press

Friday	Prev. day
Month ago 51.6	Year ago 35.0
1943 high 52.2	1943 low 41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.12g)	22	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Aeronautical (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Air Reduction (1a)	11	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Allegheny Corp	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf .80	1	20½	20½	20½	
Allegh pf $2Conv	9	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
Allegh Lud S .70g	13	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
Allen Indust ⅔a	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye 4a	3	158½	158	158	+ ⅛
Allied Mills (1⅔g)	3	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1.40g	27	14⅛	14	14	
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅔a	15	39⅜	39½	39¾a	+ ⅛
Amal Ldr pf 1½g	1	23	23	23	+ ½
Amerada Pet (2)	2	143⅛	143½	143⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	29½	25½	29½	
Am Airlines 1⅓a	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
Am Bank Note .40g	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	11	7⅛	⅞	7½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	12	43¾	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cable 1a	1	23.0	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	20	108	108	108	+ ¼
Am Colortype .30g	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Am Cryn Sug (⅔g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
Am Encaus Tbcco	1	33a	33a	33a	— ⅛
Am Export L (.6g)	19	26½	26½	26½	
Am & For Pow	18	7¾	7½	7½	
Am F P 5½ 1.65b	1	77	77	77	+ ¼
Am&FP 57 1.92b	2	87	87	87	
Am & F P 2pf	14	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Am How Mf 2.40	7	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
Am Ice	4	41½	43a	43a	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½g)	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅞
Am Invest III .30g	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Am Locomotive	13	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	5	14¾	14¾	14⅝	
Am Metal (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	5	3	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	92	32	32	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	27	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	29	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Rld pf 4½g	60	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
Am Seating (½g)	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	20	31½	31½	31¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	15	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Am Sti Fdry (1g)	7	27½	27¼	27⅜	
Am Stores (4ag)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	154½	154¼	154⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	7	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	120	144¾a	144¾a	144¾a	
Am Type Fdrs 4ag	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Am Viscose (1g)	11	47½	47⅜	47½	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	15	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	8	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Anaconda 3g	27	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	70	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Arm Ill	32	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Arm Ill pr pf	2	60	55½	60	+1
Arm Ill pf		66	66	66	
Armstrong Ck ½g	2	38½	38	38	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Asd Dry Gds ½g	14	15⅛	15	15	
Assc DG 2pf 7	30	89	89	89	+1½
Atch T & S F 3g	14	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	10	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 4ag	5	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52½	53½	53½	— ½
Atlas Pow 1½g	160	60	59¾	60	— ¼
Austin Nichols	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Aust N Pr A 2x	110	56	53	56	+3
Aviation Corp .10g	68	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Bald Loco (3⅛g)	40	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	12½	12½	12½	
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Bangor&A pf 5k	100	50	50	50	+ ¼
Barber Asph	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Beat Com pf 5	30	102½	102½	102½	+1
Bell Airc (1g)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1¾g	9	28½	28¼	28¼	
Benef Ind Ln .60a	2	16¾	16	16	
Best Foods (.80g)	20	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Beth Steel (3g)	13	64½	64¼	64¼	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	35½	35½	35½	
Black & Dck 1.60	13	19a	19	19a	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .20g	15	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
Bloomingd 4ag	9	18	18	18	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	29	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	52¾	52½	52¾	
Bon Ami A (4)	10	93	93	93	—1
Bone Strs 1.60	2	28¼	28½	28½	
Borden Co (.60g)	7	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	56	55¾	55¾	
Bower Roll B 1g	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ⅓g	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
Briggs & Strat 3	3	43½	43	43	+1
Bristol-Myers 90a	5	44	44	44	
Brlyn Un Gas 4ag	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (1⅓g)	1	43a	43a	43a	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	12	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	2	107¾	106½	107¼	+1
Budd Wheel 1⅓g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Buffalo Forg .90g	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	2	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	9	14½	14⅜	14½	
Butler Bros .30g	6	10	10	10	
Butte C&Z 1⅓a	4	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Ca	2	17¾	17½	17½	
Byers pf 7.20k	40	80	80	80	+ ¼
Byron Jack 1⅓g	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	1	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½	20	53	53	53	+ ¼
Calumet & H .45g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Canadian Pac 1ag	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Can D G Ale .60	9	22	21⅞	21⅞	
Can Sou Ry (3)	20	33½	33½	33½	
Canso Pacific	11	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Canton Mills (2)	1	45	45	45	+1
Capital Adm A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Care C & O (5)	10	95	95	95	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	29	29	29	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7	40	140¼	140	140	— ¾
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	121	120¾a	121	+1
Caterpil Trac (2)	8	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
Celanese Co (1g)	3	40⅛	40	40	
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Celotex Corp ⅛	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	8	91	91	91	
Cent Aguirre 1⅓g	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
C Hi Lt pf 4½a	10	106½	106½	106½	
Cent RR N J	5	16¾	15¾	16¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	7¼	7	7	
Chain Belt (1⅓g)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	
Chi & E Ill	1	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	5	14⅛	14	14	
Chi Gt West		5⅞	5½	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 1?½k	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or ⅓a	8	13¾	13¾	13¼	
Chickasha C Oil 1	3	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1¼g)	10	83⅞	83¼	83¾	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½k	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	
City Stores	7	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
Clev & Pitt 3½	20	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
Clev Cinph Dr (1g)	12	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	42	42	42	
Clett Peabody 1g	13	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	109	108⅞	109	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola A (3)	14	63½	63¼	63¼	—1
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	9	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
Colo-P-P pf4½k	10	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik	3	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Col & South	30	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South 1st	2	11⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60a	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60a	5	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
Col G & E	15	4½	4⅜	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓a	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¼	3	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Comm Credit (3)	6	40¼	40	40¼	
Comm Invest Tr 5	19	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
Comml Solvents .50a	19	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Conwith & Sauth	49	7½	7	7	
Con & So pf 3k	9	63¼	63	63¼	+ ⅜
Consdtd Oil 70c	16	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cnsdt Naph ⅓a	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
Consol-Nairn (1)	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Consol Coppr 1⅓g	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cons Cigars 1.40	10	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 2.40	10	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	21	109¼	109½	109½	+ ¼
Cons Film pf (⅔a)	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	14	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Consr's Coal	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Ry pf 4½	50	161	161	161	+ ½
Container Corp ⅓g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓g	14	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½g)	1	36	36	36	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	15	15½	15¼	15¼	
Cont Can 1.60a	3	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	18	6½	6½	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	35¼	34¼	34¾	— ¼
Cont Steel (½g)	1	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	11	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
Corn Exch 2.40	10	45	45	45	+1
Corn Products 2.60	7	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
Coty (internat)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1a)	21	21¼	21	21	
Crane Co cv pf 5	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp (½g)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
Crow Ck & S ½g	2	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Crucible Steel 2a	16	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	0	20	20	20	
Cuban-Am Sug 4a	19	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
Cudahy Pack	3	20	19⅞	20	
Curtis Publishing	75	6¼	6⅛	6¾	+ ½
Curtis Pub pf	30	73½	73½	73½	+1½
Curt P pr pf 1½k	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
Curtis-Wright 1c	35	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	8	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1⅓g	10	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35c	8	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	6	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	13	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Dever & R A 1	110	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Diam Match 2½	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Diam T Motor ⅓g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Dist Corp-S 1.2.22	3	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie Cup 1⅓g	4	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	1	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
Dochler Die C ⅔g	1	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
Dome Mines 1.20g	10	20¾	20¾	20½	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5a	1	68	68	68	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	149	149	149	+1¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Duplex Printing	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	5	158¾	158	158	
du Pont pf (4½)	1	129¼	125¼	129¼	+ ⅞
Eastern Air L	4	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	157	166	167	167	+1½
East Kod pf 6	20	180	179¾	180	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17	17	17	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .50g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	1	38	38	38	
Elec Boat (½g)	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
El Power & Light	6	5½	5¼	5¼	
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	3	57½	56⅞	58½	+1½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	2	62¾	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	2	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Eng $5½pf5½k	30	80	80	80	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	30	86	86	86	+1¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (½g)	19	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Fed Lt & Tr (3⅓g)	3	16¼	16	16	
Fed Mog&Smelt 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	8	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Firestone T 1½g	12	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	109	109	109	—1
First N Strs 2½	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
Flintkote (1½g)	5	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅞
Follansbee Steel	19	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee S pf	20	48	47½	47½	— ½
Food Mach (.70g)	1	46	46	46	
Foster Wheeler	60	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	6	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf 5	0	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co (.20g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robt) 1⅓a	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind 1⅓g	21	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1⅓a	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40c	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	1	47	47	47	— ½
Gen Baking .45g	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Bronze (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k	20	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27	27	27	
Gen Elec (1.40)	9	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Gen Foods .80g	15	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	
Gen G & E A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen G&E cv pf	5	102½	102¼	102½	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	58	57½	58	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	19	55¾	55¼	55¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
Gen O Adv	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1½g)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Pub Service	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1⅓g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	9	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	20	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ⅓a	8	25	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz 1⅓g	21	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15a	13	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
Gladden Co (.60g)	6	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich B F 5⅓g	10	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	10	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	4	102½	102	102	
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Mfg .60	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Grand Union	2	14¼	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	4	12¾	12½	12¾	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2g	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	
Gt West Sug 1⅓g	11	26¼	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2g)	4	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Co (1)	35	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1⅓a	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Guantan Sug pf	43	152	151	153	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 2	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .40g	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1⅓g	6	17¾a	17¾a	17¾a	— ⅛
Hat Co pf 6½	90	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Hayes Indust .15a	2	9	9	9	
Haynes Mfg	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	10	104¼a	104¼a	104¾	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	6	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Hershey Choc (3)	1	62	62	62	
Holland Furn (2)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Homestake Min	10	26¾	25½	26⅜	+1¼
Houd-Hersh B 1⅓a	2	15¾a	15¾	15¾	
Household Fin (4)	1	57	57	57	
Household F pf 5	1	110	110	110	
Houston Oil	15	8¼	7¾	8	
Hudson B M&S 1c	20	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	2	2	2	
Illinois Central	8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .90g	2	16¾	16½	16½	
Indust Rayon (2g)	6	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Inger-Rand (2g)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
Inland Steel (2g)	2	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ⅓g	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Insuranshs Hud (1a)	1	8	8	8	
Insurshs Iron 1⅓a	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Int Bus Mach 6a	2	168½	168	168½	+ ½
Int Harvester (2)	4	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	19	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Int Min&Ch(1⅓g)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	8	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	19	12½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	4	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ⅛
Int Pr Con Am	6	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Int Tel & Tel	113	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	
Int T & T 1st pf	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Inter Hop Stev ⅓g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 1g	1	25½	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .60g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Jewel Tea (1)	5	31¼	30½	31¼	+1¼
Johns-Manville 1g	7	66½	66	66½	+ ⅜
Johns-Hlmsle pf 7	60	133½	130	130	—3
Jones & L Stl 1¾g	14	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Jorgen&L Stl pfA 5	1	61½	61½	61½	+1
Jorgen&L Stl pfB 5	6	77	76¾	77	+ ¾
Joy Mfg (.40g)	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Kalam St & F .60	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Kan City South	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Kan City So pf 2k	4	25¼	24½	25½	+ ½
Kaufmann D S .35g	3	12½	12½	12½	
Kelley-H B 1⅓g	16	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ½
Kennecott Cop 1g	16	32	31⅝	31¾	
Kinney (GRF Co	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Kresge Dep St 1⅓g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	16	30	30	30	+ ¼
Laclede Gas	30	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
Laclede Gas pf	50	70½	80	70½	+1
Lambert Co 1⅓a	5	28	27½	28	+ ⅞
Lee Rub & T 3⅓g	2	38	38	38	
Lehigh Port C 1⅓a	4	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	3	2	1⅞	2	
Lehigh V Cani pf	5	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
Lehman Corp (1a)	6	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Lehn & Fink .70g	8	22⅞	22½	22½	
Lib-O-F Glass 1⅓g	3	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	59	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Liggett & My B 3	3	71	71	71	
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Output Check Seen as Draft Takes Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The drafting of all physically fit industrial workers and executives under 38 years of age threatens a serious curtailment of essential war production, according to a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board of 212 representative companies engaged on war contracts, made public here. A critical manpower shortage faces the country as a result of the continued withdrawal into the armed forces of all types of employees, especially those of advanced skills and technical and supervisory status, the survey report says.

"The replies of responsible company executives show that the effect of such withdrawals up to the present is already a matter of serious concern to more than half of the 212 companies, representing approximately 650,000 workers in a wide range of industries that cooperated in the survey," the report continues. "Three-fourths of these companies are currently engaged 100 per cent in war production. Of the remainder, all but two are engaged 75 per cent in producing essential materials for the armed forces.

"Statements by industrial leaders in many of these companies show that skilled workers are even now urgently needed in order to operate machines at the pace prescribed by the War Production authorities. . . .

"Further loss of manpower would be felt most seriously in the executive class, according to 68 per cent of the companies, which stated that no further withdrawals can be made from this group without gravely hampering production. More than 50 per cent of the companies stated that no further withdrawals from either supervisory or technical groups could be made without retarding production schedules.

"Less critical would be the loss of men from the skilled and unskilled grades. In the former, 29 per cent of the companies indicated that no additional losses of manpower could be made on their unskilled workers without injury to production.

"Not a single company stated that it could continue to maintain production schedules with a loss of all employees under 38 except unskilled. Several companies assert that if this should occur, their plants would be forced to close.

"None reported themselves able to maintain production with the loss of more than 75 per cent of their technical, supervisory and executive staffs. Only two companies believed that they could avoid curtailment if they lost more than 75 per cent of their draft-age skilled workers."

'Mystery Man' Seen In Navy Oil Deal

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—A mystery man described as an oil lobbyist who entertained lavishly in the capital, appeared in the House investigation of the now-cancelled Elk Hills oil contract today. Indications are that he will be summoned for questioning before the public lands committee.

The man was referred to by both Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell and Representative Alfred Elliott (D-Calif.) at yesterday's hearings which spread to the Naval Affairs Committee.

A demand to bring the man before the committee for questioning was voiced by Mr. Elliott, a member, who called him a "lobbyist."

Meanwhile Chairman Peterson made public a statement by Undersecretary of the Interior Abe Fortas that the contract raised "a significant question of business judgment."

"The contract between the Navy and the Standard Oil Company of California relating to the Elk Hills naval reserve is not in the interest of the United States," said Mr. Fortas.

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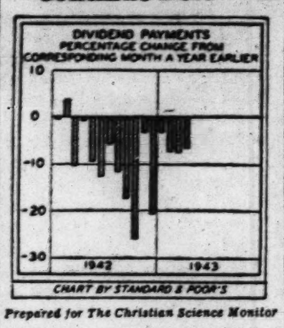
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July	1
Franklin Savings Bank	July	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July	10
Union Savings Bank	July	10
Warren Institution for Savings	July	10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	July	15
East Boston Savings Bank	July	15
Eliot Savings Bank	July	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July	15
Wilder Savings Bank	July	15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	July	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July	20

Dividend Payments Continue Below '42



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dividend payments continue below last year's level, according to Standard & Poor's Corp.

Pan Am. Airways Has Exceptional Year During 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways Corp., said in the annual report that 1942 had been the most important period financially in the 15-year history of the corporation with business in excess of $109,000,000.

Miles flown increased more than 80 per cent to 43,939,744, compared with 24,358,346 in 1941. Net income after taxes and other deductions, was $3,780,015, or $1.95 a common share, compared with $3,361,251, or $1.73 a share, in 1941.

Mr. Trippe reported that commercial services essential in war or peace, such as passenger, air mail and air express, had continued in addition to war services, such as training military personnel in operating large aircraft and constructing airports and other facilities in foreign countries.

Pacific division personnel and facilities were being widely expanded, Mr. Trippe said, adding that in China Pan America's partnership national company, China National Aviation Corp., operated the only scheduled air transport service within the country and has been called China's aerial lifeline.

Mr. Trippe re-emphasized that postwar air transportation could not be merely a luxury service for carrying well-to-do passengers at high prices, adding the company had started a program two years ago for constructing giant clippers.

"Each of these planes, for example," Mr. Trippe said, "would be capable of carrying 153 passengers from New York to London in 10 hours at a fare of $100.

20th Century-Fox To Issue Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. filed a registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed issuance of 100,000 shares of prior preferred stock, dividend cumulative without par value.

Heading the underwriters for the issue will be Lehman Brothers, Blyth & Co., Inc., and Hayden, Stone & Co. Names of other underwriters will be supplied later by amendment together with the offering price and dividend rate.

Net proceeds of the sale will be used together with other cash funds in the corporation's treasury sufficient to aggregate $13,000,000 to purchase 1,044 shares, or 58 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of National Theaters Corp. The issuer already owns the remaining 42 per cent.

The Chase National Bank owns the stock to be sold and has entered into an agreement with Twentieth Century-Fox by which the latter acquired the right to purchase such stock upon the terms and conditions specified for $13,000,000 and other considerations.

Will U. S. Pay Off Its Huge Internal Debt After the War?

By George Ericson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

A sober financial picture will confront the American people after the present war. The Government is spending at present approximately $300,000,000 a day. Total expenditures for the fiscal year which begins next month are estimated at $107,000,000,000, of which about $10,000,000,000 is allocated for non-war purposes.

The total amount of money so far asked for by the military from Congress aggregates some $338,000,000,000. This sum for three years of war is twice the grand total spent by the United States in the 150 years since its first president took office, up to the start of World War II. These astronomical sums, the magnitude of which are beyond ordinary comprehension, nevertheless have a vital interest for the taxpayer. It behooves him to ponder on its significance.

First of all, he knows that an honest government will plan to pay off this debt as time and circumstances permit, or, because of its magnitude, refunded periodically. The public certainly believes that it will be serviced by interest payments, while or until it is reduced by payments liquidating the principal. How or when it is retired, if that ever takes place, will depend on how prosperous the American people are; that is, on the size of the national income.

Determining Factors

The size of the national income will depend on employment and employment depends on numerous factors beyond the scope of this article. National income, while a rather dubious concept for the purposes of evaluating the pace or soundness of a going economy, is the popular designation for describing buying power. To keep buying power up on a high level will require freer competition than now, the relaxing or elimination of present restrictions, a market conducive to venture capital, the withdrawal of government from enterprises where it cannot demonstrate that it does the job better than private industry and, too, the fostering of trade abroad, so that imports may, in the main, balance exports.

The prospects are that the national debt may be pushed up to say $300,000,000,000 or $350,000,000,000. This estimate rests on a number of unknown factors, such as the length of the war, the amount of lend-lease aid, the size of the national income and the tax take. If employment can be maintained at a high level and the Government boosts its tax rates to a point comparable to those of Canada and England, then the debt can be kept down below the top figures. People will be paying a larger portion of the war burden now and correspondingly be reducing the future burden of taxation. This is what can be done. There is no assurance it will be done.

The national income of 1943 is estimated at $135,000,000,000. This compares with an income of about $82,000,000,000 in the boom 1929 year, $92,000,000,000 in 1941 and about $120,000,000,000 in 1942. It is not hard to visualize a national income of fully $150,000,000,000 a decade or two after the war, in view of the likelihood of a population increase to say 150,000,000.

See Big Permanent Debt

On such an income, the Government could begin to make inroads on the national debt. This, of course, provided it had the realism and fortitude to campaign for such a reduction. It could never do it, however, unless it had persuaded the electorate of the desirability of such a step, and it could never do it if the income had fallen say to that of five years ago when it was $66 billion. To pay the interest on the national debt and the peacetime expenditures will require fairly heavy taxation. To pay substantially on the principal as well would require much sacrifice if not hardship.

There are many who doubt the debt will ever be paid off. They say that it will be consolidated into a permanent debt at a low rate of interest, as have consols, for instance. It is argued that the service can easily be met if the rate of interest is kept at or just below 2 per cent. On $300 billion, the annual payment would be $6 billion or 6 per cent on a $100 billion income. The burden would be correspondingly less as national income rises.

Can Debt Be Retired?

Of course, this interest service would have to be added to the $8 or $10 billion annually for ordinary expenditures of Government. To the total of say $16 billion must be also added other unescapable costs such as Federal subsidies, local government costs, increased veterans' and military expenditures, lend-lease, etc. These conceivably could bring the aggregate tax rate to say $25 billion. Such a tax would not be prohibitive on a $100 billion national income. Its incidence would be much lighter on a $150 billion income. But it is about 3½ times the prewar take.

Presumably the debt could be retired gradually at a rate of from $1 billion to $5 billion a year. At the former figure it would be wiped out in 300 years; at the latter figure in 60 years. It is manifestly absurd to predict as to what may happen 60 or 100 years hence. But it would make for confidence in the soundness of the American dollar if it were made known as a principle that the United States intended to pay off its internal debt in dollars of present purchasing power as soon as it was feasible.

Above everything it should be made crystal clear that the debt payment should never be made by the process of the devaluation of the dollar or by issuing greenbacks. Nor ought the public regard with complacency the inflation which is now proceeding at a steady pace to clip the value of the dollar. It may be too much to expect, but higher taxes, more control over prices and wages, and greater purchases of war bonds are what the public should be resigned to. These three are the main supports of a stabilization program.

If the people now so urgently asked to buy war bonds can be convinced that such measures as the foregoing will guard and retain for them the future purchasing value of the dollars they are investing, then the inflation spectre is banished. As the Economist Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association said last March, "In a democracy the economic life of the people is determined not by the Government alone . . . but by the people themselves."

Nash-Kelvinator Head Paid $125,482

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Nash-Kelvinator Corp., of Detroit, paid George W. Mason, president and general manager, $125,482 for his services during 1942, the company's annual report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission showed.

W. F. Armstrong, vice-president, received $100,059; Frank R. Pierce, vice-president, $72,500; and Cook, Smith, Jacobs, and Beake, general counsel, $52,000.

Other financial remuneration and compensation listed in annual reports filed with the commission include:

Signal Light and Gas Co., Los Angeles—S. B. Mosher, president and general manager, $87,211.

Radio - Keith-Orpheum Corp., New York—Ned Depinet, vice-president and director, $80,620, and N. Peter Rathvon, vice-president and director, $61,891.

Department Store Sales Rise 28 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales for the week ended June 19 were 28 per cent above those for the corresponding week a year ago, and for the week ended June 12 were 29 per cent higher than the same week in 1942.

For the four-week period ended June 19 sales were 24 per cent over those for the corresponding period of last year.

Percentage increases by federal reserve districts were: Boston 13, Philadelphia 16, Cleveland 26, Richmond 18, Atlanta 53, Chicago 26, St. Louis 43, Kansas City 57, Dallas 76, San Francisco 38.

Blaw-Knox War Profits Refund

PITTSBURG (AP) — The Blaw-Knox Company will refund $4,500,000 to the Government during 1943 under an agreement with the Navy price adjustment board covering renegotiation of war contracts, the firm's directors announced.

M-K-T Shows Net Loss in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Recent floods in the territory of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway brought a net loss of $928,000 to that road in May as compared with net income of $102,000 in May, 1942, it was disclosed. The company's gross revenues in May totaled $4,661,000 against $4,026,000 in the same month last year.

Paradox of Beef Shortage: Stockyards Without Cattle, Farm Lots Crowded

CHICAGO (AP) — Hundreds of cattle pens, yawning and silent, surrounded "Packingtown" at the Union Stockyards this week, where normally they bulged with lowing steers and mooing calves.

A beef famine threatened the armed forces and civilian supplies dwindled swiftly toward the vanishing point.

At the same time, country feed lots and ranges were crowded with sleek, fat cattle and steers ready for market.

These conditions have prevailed for two weeks, livestock dealers said. So serious has the situation become that the American Meat Institute, which represents major units in the packing trade, telegraphed War Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes urging that the entire meat problem be turned over to the War Meat Board for a solution.

The reason for the present paradoxical situation, livestock experts said, was that farmers were withholding cattle from market because packing house cattle buyers have lowered their offering prices. The producers were holding out for higher prices than the current level, but buyers resisted this trend, contending the packers already were losing money on beef operations.

The packers claimed there was no assurance that they would receive federal subsidy payments to compensate them for the recent 10 per cent roll-back of prices.

Cattle receipts Friday totaled only 800 head, against advance estimates of 1,000. Livestock men explained that receipts usually taper off toward the weekend but 800 was described as exceptionally light for a Friday. Thursday's receipts were only 3,500, while Wednesday's totaled 8,500.

Shipments to all principal livestock markets were correspondingly light. Less than 1,000 head were received at each of 10 large centers. The South St. Paul market with receipts of 3,000 was the sole exception.

Club President Convicted Of Violating Securities Act

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Hugh B. Monjar, national president of the Mantle Club, was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $49,000 by Federal Judge Paul Leahy on charges of using the mails to defraud and violating the Securities Act of 1933.

His second wife, Josephine, convicted on conspiracy charges, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and fined $10,000, and 10 other associates in the self-styled social and fraternal organization received prison sentences and fines ranging from three years and $5,000 to six months and $500.

Mr. Monjar was accused of accepting more than $1,300,000 in unsecured loans from club members and converting most of the money to his own use. The Securities and Exchange Commission held that the transactions violated the Securities Act.

WPB Orders Rayon Yarn Set Aside for Export

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rayon producers were ordered by the War Production Board to set aside part of their production of fine rayon yarn for export, effective Aug. 1.

The manufacturers were required to set aside daily an amount equal to 4 per cent of their total spindle output of viscose yarn and 2 per cent of their acetate yarn to fill authorized export orders.

Dealers Face Closings Due To Meat Lack

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Hundreds of the nation's meat markets, including one-half of the approximate 6,000 in Chicago, world's livestock center, may be forced to close within the next 10 days because of the beef shortage, a spokesman for the retail dealers predicted today.

John A. Kotal, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, said the beef shortage, threatening requirements to the armed forces, resulted from Office of Price Administration (OPA) regulations.

Conditions in New York and Seattle, Wash., he said, were "very bad," while Cincinnati and Cleveland were faced with a situation similar to Chicago, Mr. Kotal's statement came as beef supplies throughout the country dwindled toward the vanishing point and followed a suggestion by the American Meat Institute to War Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes that the entire meat problem be placed before the War Meat Board for solution.

In Chicago, where at one time there were more than 6,500 shops, about 900 have closed within that period, he said. He predicted that action at a meeting of dealers next Wednesday would result in closing of one-half of the city's markets.

Mr. Kotal attributed the beef shortage to the OPA price ceiling policy of cutting the margin of profit to the point of freezing out cattle feeders for a subsequent loss of thousands of pounds of meat as lean, stringy beef goes to slaughter houses.

In Cleveland, George Bubel, secretary of the City Meat Dealers Association, expressed fear of a meat shortage "for the next month or possibly longer." He said the 650 association member dealers have threatened to close but withheld action pending a meeting in about 10 days.

In Cincinnati meat supplies in the city's estimated 1,000 shops dwindled slowly as 15 slaughtering plants discontinued operations.

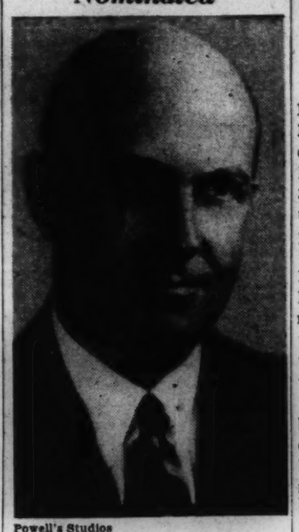
Purcell Re-elected Chairman of SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ganson Purcell has been re-elected chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ending June 30, 1944.

Mr. Purcell, who was appointed to the Office of Economic Stabilization by President Roosevelt last Wednesday, said the appointment will bring about a closer relationship between the commission and the OES in problems dealing with investments and securities. He added that he will work several days each week with the OES in Washington.

Mr. Purcell was appointed to the commission's staff as an attorney in August, 1941, and has served as chairman since January, 1942.

Nominated



Powell's Studios

Herold G. Woodruff

Named official nominee for President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America to succeed Charles A. Mullenix of Cleveland. Nomination is tantamount to election, which will take place at the association's 30th annual business meeting in Chicago in the Fall. Mr. Woodruff is President of H. G. Woodruff, Inc., Detroit.

Retail Sales 14 to 16 P. C. Above 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that substitutes and an active consumer demand had offset shortages of merchandise in holding the dollar volume of retail trade well above year-ago levels.

Hot-weather merchandise, the mercantile agency's trade review said, found a heavy demand during the past week, although summer temperatures brought a slight let-up in buying compared with the previous week.

Apparel departments, the review found, continued to dominate retail sales.

In food shops record sales of fresh produce tended to balance declines in meat, butter and poultry.

Dollar sales on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest showed the largest increases over 1942 at 28 to 30 and 30 to 34 per cent, respectively. The average gains over a year ago were 14 to 16 per cent. The increase in New England was estimated at 8 to 10 per cent; East, 10 to 15 per cent; Middle West, 12 to 14 per cent; Northwest, 7 to 10 per cent, and South, 19 to 22 per cent.

Wholesale activity slackened somewhat, although buyers were reported in some instances returning to markets to secure additional merchandise for current movement. Many retail representatives, however, were turning to fall supplies.

Vincent Weighs Oil Price Rise to Boost Production

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson took up yesterday consideration of Secretary Harold Ickes' proposal for an increase of 35 cents a barrel in crude oil prices to stimulate exploration for new petroleum reserves.

Mr. Vinson met with Ralph K. Davies, deputy to Mr. Ickes in the latter's capacity of petroleum administrator, and Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, who rejected the proposal once but agreed later to consider it anew.

Informed sources, who cannot be named, reported that the discussion was "preliminary" and that Mr. Vinson, after reviewing arguments for and against the proposal in a general way, would obtain more detailed data before undertaking to reach a decision.

PITTSBURGH, June 26 (AP)—Immediate steps must be taken to prevent a threatened shortage of high-grade lubricating oils for the war machine, Representative Leon H. Gavin, of Oil City, told the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association last evening.

In an address prepared for delivery, Mr. Gavin said:

"It will be a terrible catastrophe and a responsibility I would not care to be charged with if within a few months from now, by reason of the shortsighted policy of OPA, we find ourselves without sufficient oil to fully man the machines of war.

"All evidence points to the fact of an actual shortage of crude oil in the not-too-distant future. . . . The OPA alone refuses to recognize the conditions."

With consumption of crude oil now exceeding production, a price increase is needed to induce producers and wildcatters to find new fields, Mr. Gavin said.

"The small amount of increase in refined products that would be required to take care of an average price increase of 5 to 75 cents a barrel would not produce dangerous inflation," he added.

The need for an adequate price for oil to provide new incentives for increased production was stressed by every speaker who addressed the first day's sessions of the two-day conference.

Complete wartime control of the oil industry by the petroleum administration instead of the present system of divided authority by the PAW and the OPA was advocated Friday by speakers at the association.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wildcat or prospecting oil well drillers will be able to get pipe within two to 24 hours after they bring in a well, a Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) spokesman said yesterday, through supply depots to be set up some time in August in 12 oil-producing areas.

The depots will be in or near the following towns: Chase, Kan.; Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; Grayville, Ill.; Seminole, Okla.; Houston, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Odessa, Odessa, Texas; Shreveport, La.; Wichita Falls, Texas; Cut Bank, Mont.; Casper, Wyo., and Los Angeles.

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Beauford H. Jester, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, told a House Naval Affairs subcommittee yesterday "if the East Coast is cold for lack og petroleum products this winter, the Federal Government and the Federal Government alone will be responsible."

Mr. Jester recommended that the Federal Government begin immediate construction of two additional pipelines from West Texas to California and to the Middle West.

CLEVELAND (AP)—National Petroleum News yesterday quoted Lieut. General Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army service forces, as saying "of the supplies going overseas half the tonnage is petroleum products, not including initial equipment such as tanks and artillery."

General Somervell was quoted further by the trade publication that the U. S. military program for the remaining months of 1943 calls for 1,000,000 barrels daily of petroleum products, not including aviation fuel and lubricants.

"For 1944 requirements wil be higher," he declared.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Dame Sybil Looks Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

A great event in the Dublin theater was the appearance for two weeks of Dame Sybil Thorndike at the Gaiety, in Ibsen's "Ghosts" and in Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." In an interview she said that during her brief stay in Dublin she had found time to visit three other plays, including "Saint Joan" in rehearsal. Like many artists of distinction she appreciates the work of others, and she spoke highly of these Dublin productions. "I know 'Saint Joan' well," she observed, "having appeared in it about 2,000 times. I wrote to G. B. S. praising this Irish production."

Asked what the theater could do now and in the future for the world, she responded with enthusiasm, radiating ideas with the same buoyant energy that she brings to the stage.

"In the English theater," she began, "we have had, on the whole, a dead period since the last war, though a few dramatists such as Noel Coward have done good work. New tendencies on the Continent were represented by Ernest Toller and the Kapeks. Ireland had Sean O'Casey, who has been claimed as a realist, though he never was a photographic realist.

"The drama," she went on, "may now have a rebirth. But its work will not be what has been labelled realism in the past. People are tired of photographic realism. The cinema does this sort of thing so much better than the stage. You can see the faces better there. The films have done great harm to the theater by putting it on the wrong track. Now the theater may get back to its own work, which is that of looking at life from a larger viewpoint. There is the same kind of difference between a photograph and a portrait—a difference of spirit, depth, and personality. Shakespeare had the right idea on drama. We must return and build on that."

Part of the blame for the deadness of British drama must be borne by the theater censorship, said Dame Sybil. This has kept drama in Britain 50 years behind the times. She recalled that Shaw's "The Showing up of Blanco Posnet" was played at the Abbey, in Dublin, years before it was allowed in England.

"In America, where I acted four years ago," she continued, "I was struck by the liveness of the theater. The theater is more alive there than anywhere else except, perhaps, in Russia. In America the theater is as alive and up-to-date as the daily paper—and sometimes as crude! But it is a theater of current thought. As Walt Whitman said, it 'limns with faith the living present.'"

"Can the theater help humanity out of its present mess?"

"Yes, it can," she replied, "but it should not be political, that is, not absolutely propagandist. I don't mean that if a man is burning to say something on the stage, it should not be said whether it is political or not. I am all for freedom. But drama deals with humanity, not politics. It is bigger than politics.

"I believe in toleration. So that even though I am as strongly anti-Nazi as anyone can be, I would like to see a play presenting Hitler sympathetically, showing how he became twisted and thwarted. Such a play might do a great service.

"I have never played with a Dublin company before, though I visited Ireland with my own company many years ago. I have found it a great experience. Actors are a race apart, more sensitive to every impression and less inclined to be insular than most people, so they can help to establish good international relations."

Philadelphia Water Colors

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Water Color Club's annual members' exhibition, at the Art Alliance, this year concentrates for subject matter on the war, directly or indirectly.

The subject of the show was announced last fall, and exhibitors had the entire winter in which to produce their contributions. The result, however, is disappointing. Many have dragged war in by the heels by raising an Army-Navy E banner over a stereotyped factory, or a cubistic landscape. Others, interested in still-life, apparently concocted an arrangement and then went out of the way to tag it with a war title.

One entire room is devoted to the work of two painter-illustrators, Thornton Oakley, president of the club, and Arthur Beaumont.

Oakley's 16 large paintings, executed for the National Geographic Magazine, deal with coal, oil, cannon, bombers, copper, waterpower, chemicals, military trucks, grain storage, submarines, battleships, balloons, cargo planes, tanks, steel and merchant ships. Each subject has been tackled industrially using material found in various industrial plants, mines and shipyards and interpreting it in a semi-decorative, semi-realistic manner. The emphasis is on the impersonal.

Beaumont, on the other hand, with the exception of three sketches of war vessels on the high seas, focuses on the personal—combat forces in field kitchens, on the march in jungles or in the snow; manning antiaircraft guns, etc.

Both groups, however, seem strangely synthetic, and lack conviction of first hand impact. It is this feeling, in fact, that runs throughout the show, as if the artists were sitting on the sidelines thinking up compositional war subjects rather than experiencing them.

An occasional glint of humor may be found, notably in two amusing sketches of first aid by Catharine Morris Wright. Then there are compositions of an opposite trend, such as Gene Klebe's "Glory to God in the Highest," a satiric crucifixion that holds the cross in the glare of searchlights while headless soldier monstrosities, controlled by radio, prepare gunfire.

The antithesis of this conception is the triptych by Violet Oakley, "Christ Stilling the Tempest," assigned to Receiving Ship U. S. S. Seattle in New York by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy.

The Jury, comprising Carl Zigrosser, curator of prints at the Philadelphia Museum of Art; Joseph T. Fraser, secretary of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Dorothy Grafly, critic, singled out for awards two water colors, an imaginative composition by Laura Greenwood (first prize of a $100 War Bond), and realistic impression, "City Dimout," by Henry Gasser (second prize of a $50 War Bond).

The Greenwood conception, an excellent water color, is burdened with a literary title. The artist provides this clue to its meaning, taken from a German proverb: "Every great war leaves a country with three armies, an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves." The interpretation shows a broken tree, a weeping woman, and a hand stealing a rose.

National Gallery of Art

Portrait of Harry Pratt, by Thomas Sully

Recently presented to the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., by Clarence Van Dyke Tiers.

'What Every Woman Knows'

By Harold Hobson

London

Barrie himself always thought well of the first act of "What Every Woman Knows," which currently holds the stage at the Lyric Theater. He wrote to Lady Cynthia Asquith that it was "really good, and the second also as a whole (with the English ladies to spoil it a bit.)"

He was certainly right in his opinion. The scene in which Maggie Wylie's father and two brothers endeavor to find her a husband is superb; extraordinarily funny, wholly tender, and now and again deeply moving.

The subsequent three acts almost maintain this high standard. The play therefore is never less than very good, and very touching. The theme of Maggie Wylie's unrecognized inspiration of the career of that rising, but humorless, politician, her husband, John Shand, is worked out with sympathy and vast theatrical skill. John Shand's sudden love-making to the Lady Sybil Tenterden, on which the curtain rises in the second scene of the third act, is a triffe startling; it concentrates an impression the audience gets now and again that the different parts of the play do not entirely coalesce.

* * *

This is due to the manner of its composition. The whole scheme of the piece did not spring complete into Barrie's mind; he thought of the beginning years before he imagined the end. In fact, at first, he thought the beginning and the end were the same thing, for he designed "What Every Woman Knows" as a one-act play. When he decided to lengthen it to fill out an entire evening's entertainment, he went about looking for ideas, picking up a suggestion here, a speech there, and turning them over in his mind for months on end.

He found himself on one sad occasion rebuffed by a lady of title: this experience resulted in Shand's absurd infatuation with Lady Sybil. He noticed that Winston Churchill, on a speech-making tour, used an oxygen bag: so John Shand had one, too. When the detective-story writer, A. E. W. Mason, was elected in the Liberal interest at Coventry in 1906 by a narrow majority, he found, when called on for a speech of thanks, that his voice had vanished. He flung his arms open wide, and uttered only two words: "My constituents." Barrie was present on that occasion; and it is with this brief address that Maggie Wylie brings down the curtain on her husband's election to the House of Commons at the end of the second act.

* * *

By the method of its composition, therefore, "What Every Woman Knows" is largely a sort of jigsaw production. It is only the genius of Barrie that makes it result in a picture in which the joins are almost undiscoverable.

The play is delightfully acted. Barbara Mullen's Maggie Wylie has any amount of humor, courage, and determination: she has some pathos, in spite of being obviously so well able to look after herself; if she lacks anything, it is perhaps the charm with which, one is assured, Hilda Trevelyan so plentifully endowed that determined young lady when she first appeared in London 31 years to the day before the present war broke out.

John Stuart has Sir Gerald du Maurier's old part of John Shand, and plays it, one fancies, with less conscious humor but considerably more concentrated Calvinistic fervor than was manifested by his predecessor. This fervor is a valuable contribution to the role. What every woman knows is that 50 per cent of a man's success is due to his wife. But in the case of John Shand the percentage would seem to be nearer to 99¾. Unless, in fact, he is possessed of, and almost with, an unlimited supply of dogged, determined dourness, it is difficult to see what precisely he has to do with the prosperity of his own political career. Dourness was not Sir Gerald's line of country, but it is Mr. Stuart's native heath, and the play gains by it. The kindly and mischievous Comtesse de la Brière is exquisitely presented by Dame Irene Vanbrugh.

The Bache Collection

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Much interest has been aroused here by the loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of the renowned Jules S. Bache art collection, a collection of paintings of the fifteenth through the eighteenth century, together with decorative art and a small group of fine furniture, all of which until now have been housed in the Bache residence at 814 Fifth Avenue and since 1937 installed there as a public museum. Since the collection was presented to New York six years ago, the pictures and other art have been seen by the public in the intimacy of the donor's home, almost entirely by appointment, and while groups have been admitted from day to day the total attendance has not been extremely large. The showing at the Metropolitan, which is scheduled through Sept. 15, promises to make the collection more easily available for enjoyment of a wider public.

The exhibition provided by the museum is extremely attractive. Mr. Bache's pictures have been handsomely housed in a special setting provided by the remodeling of four connecting galleries, including the special gallery (D-6), where visitors have been accustomed to seeing major exhibitions. The rooms are redecorated, with walls painted a rich, deep green, and with tall pilasters at regular intervals resembling a warm, pinkish-brown marble. In the center of the display the Louis XVI drawing room of the Bache residence has been meticulously reproduced, down to the last detail of paneling, gilt molding, gray marble fireplace, statuary and exquisite furniture, including the windows and their background of greenery, simulating the view overlooking Central Park.

* * *

In these rooms may be seen some of the most beautiful works of the periods of high cultural attainment in Europe from the Italian Renaissance through the eighteenth century in France and England, including the products of great artists of the Flemish, Dutch, German and Spanish schools. The Bache collection is not extremely large, including 63 canvases; many of them are small. But a generally high quality of workmanship characterizes most of the works included. The four Holbeins of which the collection boasts possession, including the "Edward VI, as Prince of Wales," the "Dirk Berck" and the "Portrait of a Man," would alone make a visit to the collection memorable.

In the three larger galleries, which have been designed uniformly, most of the paintings including the Bache Holbeins, the "Venus and Adonis" by Titian, Van Dyke's brilliant "Self Portrait," Goya's charming portrait of "Don Manuel Osorio," the portraits of the Infanta Maria Theresa and of himself by Velasquez may be seen. Among them also are the famous Flemish primitives by Petrus Christus, Hans Memling, Gerard David and others. In the drawing room, where the intimate atmosphere that has always surrounded the Bache collection has been kept, the principal paintings of the French school have been hung.

The Italian school, most numerously represented, has the entire first gallery devoted to it. Here may be seen such outstanding Bache pictures as Fra Filippo Lippi's "Madonna and Child," Raphael's "Giuliano de' Medici," the "Madonna and Child" of Carlo Crivelli, the Titian "Venus and Adonis," and the "Madonna and Child With Saints" by Giovanni Bellini.

* * *

The French paintings, including works by Fragonard, Watteau, Pater and Boucher, are appropriately placed in the reproduced drawing room, and of these Watteau's "The French Comedians," "Fragonard's "Le Billet Doux," and Pater's "Fair at Bezons" may be esteemed particularly notable. With the rare Flemish paintings in the third gallery are the famous "Carthusian Monk" by Christus, "Madonna and Child" by Bouts, Dürer's rare "Portrait of a Lady," and Mal's "Claes Duyst van Voorhout," in addition to the portraits by Holbein, Memling and other fine artists.

Dutch, Flemish, Spanish and English pictures complete the showing in the fourth gallery. This room is notable for its three Rembrandts, including the "Standard Bearer" and "Young Man With a Black Cap"; also for its two Van Dyck's, the Goya and two rare Vermeers, one a portrait of a boy and the other an interior with a young woman reading. All these, and the half-dozen English eighteenth-century portraits by Gainsborough, Raeburn, Reynolds and Romney, are paintings which the public in somewhat limited numbers have had opportunity to enjoy but which are available now for a fuller and more leisurely acquaintance. The two cases of art objects, one of Limoges and other enamels and the other of impressive silver by English silversmiths, also are distinguished exhibits attractively shown.

There is available at the Museum the latest edition of the catalogue of the Bache collection. This is complete, with 63 paintings listed, described, and illustrated by half-tone reproductions. Nothing has been left undone to make the exhibition attractive, convenient and memorable.

Stadium Concerts Begun

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The lure of the soloist was exerted at three of the first four concerts of the twenty-sixth season of the Stadium Concerts, which opened 24 hours late on June 18 and will continue nightly through Aug. 11. A scattering of rain caused the postponement of the first concert, scheduled for June 17, and eliminated the program scheduled for the second night. This resulted in the appearance of Artur Rubinstein and Albert Spalding on successive evenings, and but one program without a soloist intervened before Marjorie Lawrence sang for the first time in the Lewisohn Stadium.

Rubinstein and Spalding came back as established favorites with Stadium audiences. The same can be said of the concertos they elected to play. With Fritz Reiner conducting, and the orchestra, as usual, the Philharmonic-Symphony, Rubinstein trotted out the Tchaikovsky B flat minor and the old warhorse was put through its paces in a manner to delight the opening night's throng of about 14,000.

Though outdoors—as indoors—the concerto calls for more power than is readily at this pianist's command, there is a lyric persuasiveness in his playing and a deftness in rapid passage work that compensate for the lack of bigness of line. The slow movement was particularly poetic in his accomplishment of it on this occasion, though an airplane passed overhead just in time to obscure the final phrases.

* * *

Spalding's style is eminently right for the Mendelssohn. The American violinist plays it lyrically but not too lushly. The temptation to sentimentalize is thrust aside and the melodies are given a classic simplicity and directness of utterance that restores to them much of their old appeal. The last movement is not raced, and takes its place as a succession of finely wrought musical ideas instead of a kind of scampering showpiece. Unfortunately the acoustical problems attendant on open-air playing reduced the effectiveness of this particular performance in many of the quieter and more delicately turned phrases.

Miss Lawrence sang from the chair in which she was wheeled on and off the platform. She appeared twice in the course of the concert, the first time to voice the lyric affections of the Salome of Massenet's "Hérodiade," and at the close of the program to present the fateful apotheosis that Wagner gave to Brünnhilde in the Immolation Scene of "Götterdämmerung." Each time, the stage was darkened for her entrance and again for her exit. A spotlight was turned upon the soprano when she was placed squarely before the audience and then the platform was illuminated again.

In the first part of the program, she delivered the air "Il est doux, il est bon," with resonant tone and a clear understanding of its Gallic niceties. Later she was even more successful with the Wagnerian scene. Her inforced inaction did not prevent her from communicating the drama of the music to her listeners. If at times unsteady, her voice was strong and clear, and she had the stamina to meet the emotional exactions of the long excerpt.

* * *

Mr. Reiner's first program was an all-Tchaikovsky one and embraced, besides the concerto, the "Nutcracker" Suite and the Fifth Symphony. With the Mendelssohn Concerto on the second night, represented Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, four of the Brahms Hungarian dances, and Bennett's "Symphonic Picture" on tunes from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." Wagner, Mendelssohn, Strauss and Mussorgsy-Ravel were drown upon for the third concert, and music of Berlioz, Prokofieff, and Ravel figured with that of Massenet and Wagner in the fourth. Most of the performances could be described as brilliant.

Opinions differed as to the acoustical properties of the new stage erected in replacement of the one that was blown down by a violent wind last summer. First impressions were that there was a gain in clarity, but a possible loss in tonal quality. However, adjustments in the seating and in the amplification may bring different results as the season of eight weeks proceeds.

Lucerne Festival

The sixth annual International Music Festival Week will be held at Lucerne, Switzerland, at the end of August. Details are to be announced later.

When Lucerne inaugurated its music festival in 1938 Toscanini and other famous conductors, as well as distinguished soloists and orchestras, lent prestige to the event. Since 1939 it has become more and more difficult to secure the support of foreign musicians.

Last year the festival featured five Symphony concerts by the Scala Orchestra of Milan and a recital by Benjamino Gigli. Two festival performances presented symphonic ballets by Mozart and Monteverdi, also Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona."

The concerts are given in Lucerne's new Concert Hall and in the park of Tribschen, where Richard Wagner lived for six years.

Argentina Returns to Quiet; Press Keeps Cautious Watch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—While waiting for the new military government to declare its program the Argentine press, circumspectly, is appealing for a return to the Constitution. This by no means signifies return to a Castillo type of government, which at no time showed much respect for the Constitution.

The press is circumspect because the new military governors already have indicated they will stand for no great criticism. Argentine political and financial prestige has to be protected, it has been declared, and any editor or correspondent is likely to be punished severely if his work "jeopardizes" the junta or the peso.

During recent exciting days there have been many reports of the aims and ambitions of the Army chiefs who brought about the movement. There can be no doubt about their sincerity. The national newspapers have limited themselves to the hope that the soldiers 'idea is to restore complete constitutionalism by the imposition of free and honest elections.

It is certainly a national hope—and apparently a conviction—that whatever emerges from the maelstrom through which Argentines have been passing the country will become more rather than less democratic.

Parallel With 1930

Everywhere the parallel is drawn of this latest revolution with that of General Uriburu in 1930. General Uriburu achieved enormous popularity by his action. He made only one mistake. He failed to call the country immediately to fair elections.

The military leaders today are being reminded of the tragedy of General Uriburu. So far as they dare, editors are pointing out to President Ramirez and his associates that military action is sometimes a necessity but that military government should always be only transitory in nature.

After a period of excitement and change, the country seems to be getting back to a groove of quiet labor and industry. The political modifications had little or no effect on bond and share quotations and business was soon "as usual."

There is no doubt that the man in the street is convinced that certain of the head functionaries of the Castillo administration had been "feathering their own nests." He is more than willing to see punishment levied on them where guilt is definitely proved, if only because it will be a lesson to others in the future.

Many Irregularities

To mention only a few cases, there was a national lottery scandal, gasoline control profiteering, unauthorized selling and reselling of state land, large payments to cattlemen and sugar producers at the expense of the public and the exoneration of high officials convicted of misdemeanor. The greatest crime of all, however, in the eyes of the general public, was the electoral maneuvering to perpetuate the government of the landowning and monied classes by imposing a selected presidential candidate to succeed Dr. Castillo.

As to foreign policy, the outside world knows where the Castillo administration stood—nearer the Axis than the Allies.

The Ramirez Government's foreign policy remains to be clarified. The average Argentine's interest appears to be concentrated more particularly on internal cleansing. There have been promises of better education, cheaper living, more efficient civil service and elimination of political bribery.

Disabled Veterans Lift Morale Of Other Workers in Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—South Carolina cotton mills are asking for disabled veterans as guards to boost factory morale.

A St. Louis manufacturer is using blind persons to do wrapping, packing, tying knots in string and to operate simple machines.

A legless veteran who was taken on by a Georgia auto accessories company 2½ months ago, has already had a raise in salary.

A truck driver who lost an arm at Pearl Harbor learned welding and recently won a War Production Board award.

These are stories told by officials of Veterans Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission which has taken on the job of registering and placing the wounded of World War II.

For months now, the Veterans' Employment Service headed by O. D. Hollenbeck, has been registering men in Navy hospitals for jobs prior to discharge. More recently the program has been extended to Army hospitals.

Curb on Absenteeism

Though the knowledge that there is a definite place for them in civilian life has a definite recuperative effect on disabled veterans, impetus for the registration program came not from the Government, but from employers who find such men the best antidote for plant absenteeism yet discovered.

Under the Selective Service Law men who had jobs before the war are entitled to get them back upon discharge, but the Veterans' Employment Service, operating through 1,500 U. S. Employment Services throughout the country, takes care of men who were unemployed before the war or are not satisfied to take their old jobs back.

Within the next few weeks, the Veterans' Administration also expects to get into operation its vocational rehabilitation program for ratraining men with service disabilities of 10 per cent or more in new ways of making a living.

A veteran retrained under the Veterans' Administration program must have a service-acquired handicap that affects his regular vocation. The Government will pay his tuition for as long as four years and will increase his pension considerably to meet living expenses while he is learning.

About 400 applications for vocational training funds have been received by the Veterans' Administration at its 53 vocational rehabilitation offices newly established in all parts of the country. Spokesmen for Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administration chief, said the first World War II veterans would probably go into training next month.

Contracts Under Way

Contracts are now being entered into between the Veterans' Administration and various schools, colleges, industrial plants, and farms that will do the retraining.

Officials of both veterans' services say that the Government is taking hold of the job of fitting disabled veterans back into civilian life at an earlier period and in a more comprehensive way than it did in the last war.

Believing that work is the best cure for the feeling of uselessness and bitterness that sometimes creeps in on the disabled veteran, the Veterans' Employment Service even keeps tab on a man who leaves a hospital and returns home without accepting a job. His card is forwarded to the local office of the U. S. Employment Service nearest his home and after a few weeks he is called on for a new interview and possible job offer.

The job already being done, officials say, not only materially advances the war production effort, but provides Government personnel with important experience of inestimable value when the war is over and the flood of demobilization reaches unprecedented levels.

Air Force Aids Plan

In addition to the regular veterans' services, the American Medical Association meeting in Chicago was recently told how the air forces plan to give a course of study to disabled veterans while they are still in the hospital.

Physical exercises are already a part of the modern army convalescent routine, but the medical profession has begun to see the importance of preparing the men's minds for readjustment to their physical handicaps.

By starting to refit men for useful jobs when they return home, backers of the new hospital-university idea are hopeful that the percentage of men who will recover to an extent that they can go back into the military services in some capacity will even be increased.

The new hospital education program has been developed by the staff of Brig. Gen. D. N. W. Grant, Chief Air Surgeon of the Army Air Forces.

Morale of the Greeks Runs So High They Now Have the Manner of Victors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Relief shipments have improved conditions in Greece, and, despite their ordeal of famine and despotism, the morale of the people there is so high that they have the manner of victors, according to a letter by a Greek recently escaped from his homeland to a director of the Greek War Relief Association, of 730 Fifth Avenue, here. The name of the letter writer, who sent his message from Alexandria, Egypt, is withheld to protect his family still living in Greece.

"Conditions are much better in Greece," he wrote. "After August, when definite help started to come from America, conditions improved. Last winter, for four months no food was distributed, nothing was given to the public other than matches and salt, while today in Athens and Piraeus bread it distributed daily—70 drams. Every month this amounts to two okes and 100 drams, equalling six pounds, four ounces. In addition, an equivalent amount of crushed wheat, soup, macaroni, dried vegetables. You will understand what a colossal difference this makes.

"After the successes in Africa, we also had an immediate drop on the 'black market.' The gold pound dropped from 600,000 drachmas to 100,000 drachmas, and all food on the 'black market' also dropped in price.

"The morale of the Greek people, especially after the victories in Africa, is still more wonderful, notwithstanding the humiliations, arrests, brutalities, that are being suffered; notwithstanding the starvation we went through. Our people today in manner are the victors. I, too, was able to get away to do my duty."

The Greek War Relief Association held ceremonies in connection with loading the 5,000,000th bushel of Canadian wheat given to Greek relief aboard the steamship Tamara, newest Swedish "mercy ship," while it was being loaded at St. John, N. B., on May 13 for its first voyage to Greece.

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THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
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Frankie Crosetti Shows Manager Joe McCarthy He Is Yanks' Best Shortstop

N. Y. Star Is Still Able To Turn In Bang-Up Game

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When the league-leading Yankees were in the Hub a month ago, a youngster by the name of George Stirnweiss was playing shortstop, clouting balls all over the park and stealing bases. If any rookie in the American League looked a fixture, he did. But in this current series with the Red Sox at Fenway, the veteran Frankie Crosetti is touring the short field and Stirnweiss is out of sight in the dugout. There must be a reason.

"Yes, there is," said Manager Joe McCarthy. "Stirnweiss was having a little trouble at the plate, so I gave him a rest. When Crosetti went in there he showed me that he was my best shortstop. So he'll stay there until he shows me otherwise."

Still Great

Stirnweiss, it seems, lost his job by going hitless 13 consecutive times. His average, which had stayed well over .300 during the early weeks of the season, had dropped to .223.

However, the interesting part of this tale is that Crosetti, almost a forgotten man in the spring because of his 30-day suspension, was able to climb out of the dugout and give McCarthy the same bang-up game in the field and at bat that he had given in 12 previous years. New York critics say they detected a new spark on the infield the day Frankie appeared, particularly in regard to Joe Gordon, who had not been going well this spring. Consequently, it could be that young Stirnweiss, despite his all-around ability, will play a utility role the rest of the year. There have been few shortstops in the league over the past dozen seasons who could keep Crosetti on the bench.

There is another angle to the Crosetti story. Rumors were hot during the winter and in the early spring that he would be traded to Washington, who had lost Cecil Travis and needed a shortstop. But nobody was fooling Frankie.

Would Quit

"Sure, I have heard the stories," Crosetti said yesterday, waiting for his turn at the batting cage. "But they didn't bother me any, because I wouldn't have gone to Washington. I'd have stayed right in San Francisco. I'll never play for any other club after the Yankees are through with me. No man who has played with this outfit for a long time can be satisfied anywhere else. I can afford to quit," he concluded with a wink.

McCarthy refuses to talk about the pennant race—at least, refuses to discuss Yankee chances of staying out in front. "It's a pretty good race, isn't it?" Joe said. "That finish line is a long way off, and a lot can happen. I wouldn't want to put a finger on anybody just now."

But, of course, the Yankees remain the team to beat if you listen to a majority of ball players. Connie Mack thinks that honor belongs with the Washington Senators, and Connie has been around. Yet, the Yanks have the support of the men who play against them.

* * *

Briefs . . . This big Johnny Lindell has developed into a 154-game ball player for McCarthy and much of the credit goes to the Yankee manager . . . Two games for the Red Sox and Yankees tomorrow, starting at the usual 1:30 time . . . The Braves, meanwhile, close their series at the Polo Grounds and come home next week to meet the western clubs of the N. L. . . . Nate Andrews and the Braves beat southpaw Ken Chase, late of the Red Sox, 5-3 at New York yesterday.

* * *

Because Richard "Skeeter" Newsome of the Red Sox has been a faithful airplane spotter at the water tower on Brookline's Corey Hill, his fellow air raid wardens are honoring him tomorrow at Fenway Park . . . Extra prices will be in effect for the game, the difference being applied to war bonds which will be given to the ball player.

National League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	35	21	.625
Brooklyn	37	26	.587
Pittsburgh	30	26	.536
Philadelphia	30	28	.517
Cincinnati	28	27	.509
Boston	26	29	.473
Chicago	22	36	.379
New York	22	37	.373

Results June 25

Boston 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh-Cincinnati, postponed.

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	22	.593
Washington	32	27	.542
Boston	30	30	.500
Cleveland	29	29	.500
Detroit	26	28	.481
Philadelphia	29	32	.475
Chicago	25	29	.463
St. Louis	24	30	.444

Results June 25

Boston 2, New York 2. (Called in 11th inning, darkness.)
Philadelphia 5, Washington 2.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 2.

Pro Grid Team To Be Brought To Hub in '44

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In 1944, for the first time since George Preston Marshall took his laundry business and his Redskins to Washington after the close of the 1936 season, Boston will have a representative team in the National Professional Football League.

So said the new owner of the Boston franchise, Ted Collins, through his attorney, Bill Shea, at a press meeting at the Hotel Kenmore yesterday. What's more, Collins sent word that the cover would be off his bankroll in his efforts to give Boston a winner.

Collins, better known for his managership of Singer Kate Smith than for his abilities as a sports promoter, has already laid $50,000 on the line for the Hub franchise, in hopes that he can begin realizing on his investment one year from next fall. He is starting from scratch, or as Shea put it—from water boy up.

Question Raised

Although local interests professed themselves glad that Boston is once again returning to the National Football League, they were also questioning how Collins, a New Yorker, was able to get his franchise here for only $50,000. It was remembered that Ray Lapham, a Bostonian and President of Boston Garden now on leave of absence as a captain in the U. S. Army, had tried to buy in several years ago, but found himself stymied. At that time, in order to get a franchise in the Hub, Lapham would have had to spend $100,000 at the least and also take on a weak team, one that had been proved a non-money maker in another city on the league's circuit.

According to Shea, the groundwork is just beginning to be laid for the new Boston club. "We intend to have a managerial staff and a business organization established here this fall. We cannot play this year even if we want to, for our franchise is not operative until the fall of '44. We have no coach, but intend to get one either from the ranks of professional coaches or professional players."

All-Out Effort

Shea emphasized that Collins plans no pinch-penny effort. "Ted is going to go all-out with money to put a winning club on the field, And not only a winning club, but a spectacular one as well, for he would rather lose 36-40 than win 6-3. His former team, the Long Island Indians in the American Association, was always that type of team, and they had phenomenal success."

Collins, Shea said, should have success here, for he is considered an ace showman, and he cited Ted's 18-year affiliation with Kate Smith as an example.

Shea was accompanied to Boston by Denny Shea, former business manager of the Redskins and now business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Treasurer of the league.

Progress Tremendous

"The progress of the league since Boston was last in has been tremendous," said Denny, who is no relation to Bill. "We thought then that a crowd of $25,000 was tremendous. Within the past two years we have had two crowds of $100,000, and expenses have jumped from $3,500 per game to as high as $12,000.

"Owners have become more confident and will pay big salaries, despite the fact that only three clubs can be certain of making money in any one year. That reflects to the credit of Collins, who is willing to take a chance in a bad year."

Summertime Quarterbacks

Associated Press

Pro Grid Owners

Here are four of the owners in the National Pro Football League, which plans to carry on next fall. Left to right at the table are John V. Tim Mara, New York Giants; Fred Mandel, Detroit Lions, and George Marshall, Washington Redskins. In the circle below is the newest owner, Ted Collins, manager of Singer Kate Smith and holder of a franchise in Boston.

Segura Will Be Better in Final Says Mr. Segura

EVANSTON, Ill., June 26 (AP)—Yesterday Segura was a pretty good tennis player, said Francisco (Pancho) Segura of the University of Miami. Today Segura would be better, also said Pancho Segura. Funny thing is, nearly everyone around the Northwestern University courts agrees with him. They thought Segura today would become the champion of intercollegiate tennis.

He still had to play Tom Brown, Jr., of the University of California in the title match. And Tom Brown and some of his pals from the West Coast figured that since Tom got this far in the 59th National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, he had as good a chance as Segura to win.

Took a Thumping

But Southern California's Earl Cochell has a sparkling clear idea of why Brown probably would not defeat the Ecuador boy. Cochel took a thumping from Segura yesterday, when Segura was a "pretty good" tennis player, and did not want to think of what might happen to Brown today—when Segura was planning to be better.

Everyone kept telling Segura he is good. They reminded him that he is ranked fourth nationally—that just last week he won the eastern Intercollegiate title at Montclair, N. J.—that he hasn't lost a set of tennis all season.

So it's no wonder Pancho has wasted little time with his Spanish English dictionary looking up self-derogatory phrases to utter when folks tell him he is a sensation. Yesterday, after his merciless, 6—3, 6—3, 6—0 trouncing of Cochell, Pancho just shrugged his shoulders.

No One Minded

"I was pretty good today," he said simply. "Tomorrow I will be better." And no one minded his frankness in saying it.

Brown, who yesterday beat Jimmy Evert of Notre Dame, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, had two chances today to get his name in the N. C. A. A. history book. The lesser of these was his singles match with Segura. The better one was his doubles contest, along with his Buddy, Harry Buttimer, against John Hickman and Walter Driver of Texas.

The Lone Star State kids were plenty hot yesterday in eliminating the No. 1 seeded pair of Southern Californians, Cochell and Bob Kimbrell, while Brown and Buttimer were finishing off Earl Bartlett and Wayne Anderson of Tulane.

Tiger Pitcher's Father Stars In Industrial Loop

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Vernon Trucks, whose son Virgil pitches for the Tigers, still can do a pretty fair country job of flinging in the Industrial Service League in Alabama. . . . Eight "small" Ohio colleges that will have Navy V-12 delegations this year are talking about forming a sports league. . . . Ol' Dazzy Vance, whose pitching kept the Dodgers from earning the nickname of "Bums" several years sooner than they did, reports that he's head porter, porter, clerk, waiter, blackberry picker, chambermaid, gardener, and assistant chef around his hotel at Homosassa Springs, Fla. . . . And Clarence Clark, who retired from pro golf to a war job in his home town of Hutchinson, Kan., puts in his spare time looking after a large garden and redesigning the local golf course after 8-10 hours a day in the plant.

* * *

Carl L. Hogden Dorn, North English (Iowa) Record: "After only a few days in this country, Gunder Haegg, the scampering Swede, has added Rice to his menu as one of his favorite dishes."

* * *

Sam Butz, Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union sports editor since 1927, has been made managing editor of the paper and Arnold Finneyfrock takes over the sports page. . . . Wedding bells were due to ring out today for Eddie Shores, former Duke U. and Cincy Reds ball player now playing for the Norfolk Naval Air Station. The bride is a Duke classmate, Betty Hall Shyrock. . . . J. D. Usina, who quit a sports editing job at St. Augustine, Fla., to go to college (ought to be an example to a lot of sports writers), is heading back to Notre Dame as a Navy V-12 trainee.

* * *

After watching a style show staged by Clark Shaughnessy, a committee decided that Pitt's football team next fall will be decked out in red and white uniforms instead of the traditional blue and gold. The combination is supposed to make the athletes look bigger—which may be a good idea when you consider 1943 grid material—but Charlie Landolf of the New Castle, Pa., News suggests they omit blue on the theory that the Panthers will acquire that color on the field.

* * *

Private Bill Korns, former Utah State golf champ, had to use borrowed clubs to reach the semi-finals of a tournament at Camp Roberts, Calif. Then his dad heard about it and rushed his own clubs by air from Salt Lake City. Bill then went out and walloped the defending champ, 14 to 12, in the final.

Johnny Goodman Is Now in Army

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The Army has inducted Johnny Goodman, former National open and amateur golf king, the one-time Omaha caddie taking the oath of service at Fort Crook.

Goodman, who startled the golfing world when he upset Bobby Jones in the first round of the National amateur tournament at Pebble Beach in 1929, had already won the Trans-Mississippi tournament at 17. He won his open title in 1933, the amateur crown in 1937, and was a member of U. S. Walker Cup teams in 1934, 1936, and 1938.

Baseball First At Guadalcanal

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal

Baseball is still America's No. 1 sport, even down here in the Solomons.

Every evening just before dusk, the sound of ball and bat is heard throughout the jungle and over the fields of Johnson grass as Marines of an anti-aircraft unit work out while off duty.

In the shadow of their anti-aircraft guns, the Leathernecks daily played "one-a-cat" "scrub" and other sandlot games just like the boys at home.

Even though the seasons are reversed down here and it is well into autumn, the Marines disregard it and like to think that it is spring just as it is back in the States.

Nicol Has Helped to Keep U. S. Seniors Flourishing

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the guests at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass., is a man who is serving his 27th consecutive year as a golf executive. George A. Nicol, Jr., of New York is something more than an executive; he is an all-wool devotee of the game and a player of no mean parts, consistently in the 80's. His present executive position is Secretary of the United States Seniors' Golf Association, an office he has held for the last six years.

His initial executive office was that of Treasurer of the Westchester County Golf Association in 1916. Four years later he became its President, and that same year he was elected Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association. Two years later that body chose him as its President and for years he remained a member of its Executive Committee and served on different committees, including tournament and handicapping.

Logical Draftee

When the Westchester County Association formed a Seniors' Association nine years ago, Mr. Nicol was prevailed upon to accept the Vice-Presidency and the efficiency he displayed in these various offices made him a logical draftee, six years ago, for the office of Secretary of the National Seniors' Organization. There is no doubt that his labors in that office have played an important role in the present flourishing condition of that body. In spite of the war, the curtailments in golfing activities, the handicaps under which golfers are laboring, the Seniors' Association still has a complement of members and a long waiting list. The turnout at the recent annual tournament at Apawamis was surprisingly large, under the circumstances.

Possibly the OPA officials "looked the other way" on the matter of transportation during the four days of the tournament, remembering the amount of money turned over to the Red Cross from this same tournament a year ago and the prospective amount which would be reaped for the National War Fund out of this year's affair. The amount this year, incidentally, was $1,500.

Patrolled by Agents

The OPA was not so lenient with golfers the week end before Mr. Nicol went to the Cape Cod resort. Golf and country club parking spaces were patrolled rigidly by government agents. And that was not all. A group of players headed for the Winged Foot Country Club in a taxicab were held up by an agent about two and a half miles from the club and were ordered out of the cab. They walked the remaining distance, carrying their clubs and their bags.

Mr. Nicol is not over-optimistic over the outlook for some of the Metropolitan District clubs for the remainder of the year, especially those which are not adjacent to public bus lines, of which there are quite a number. Incidentally, along these same lines, the OPA did quite a job this past week end on members of Rhode Island clubs who had the temerity to drive to their clubs, even though some of them contended that their primary objective was to dine there instead of at home.

First Contact

Getting back to Mr. Nicol and his executive career in golf, the writer recalls vividly the first contact with him on the occasion of the Lesley Cup match of 1927 at the Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea. That was the first year Canada was represented by a team in this competition which dates back to 1905 and which until 1927 included Massachusetts, the Metropolitan Association, and the Pennsylvania Association. The big question, when Eastern Canada joined up, was what should be the method of play. Some thought that playing four individuals together, each against the other three, was bad enough, in that it was a tough proposition for one man to concentrate on three opponents, but in the foursomes it was thought that it would be awful, with eight players involved in a match, and eight caddies, making a regular phalanx as they trooped off the tee.

It was Mr. Nicol who stood out for this system and it was he who at the dinner, following the first day's play, came in for the chief encomiums, for all hands agreed that it was great sport. As a matter of fact that first four-cornered Lesley Cup match turned out to be a rip-snorter, Massachusetts finally edging out Metropolitan District by a half point, 55 to 54½.

One of Chief Factors

Turning again to the National Seniors', it is the writer's belief that one of the chief factors in the flourishing state of that organization is the bulletin which Mr. Nicol prepares, and on which he is working during his sojourn at Oyster Harbors. These bulletins go to Seniors all over the world, 64 copies to England alone. The Tenth Bulletin, issued last year, contains 36 pages, and is a masterpiece. Space does not allow me to expatiate on its many features, including all the scores; individual cards of leaders; sidelights on personalities; excerpts from speeches at the annual dinner, and all sorts of things.

After all the laudations Mr. Nicol gave Ellis Knowles over his record Seniors' performance last year, of 143 for the 36 holes, I wonder how the secretary can solve the task of conjuring up new flowers for the one-time Yale golfer for his brilliant 67 of this year, lowering his own Seniors' record by four strokes. Leave it to Mr. Nicol, though. He will find a way.

S. E. Conference Now Considering A Freezing Move

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26 (AP)—The Southeastern Conference, mass producer of football Bowl teams, headed today toward war-time suspension under a voluntary "freezing arrangement.

Up for informal discussion by representatives of at least eight members of the Athletic Federation—and eventual final action late today by the Conference Executive Committee—was a plan which would:

1. Freeze the Conference for the duration, preserving membership, rules, and regulations for revived operation after the war.
2. Make individual schools responsible for conduct of their intercollegiate athletics, on a play-as-you-can, if-you-can basis.
3. Cancel all contracts and obligations previously made by or in behalf of the Conference.
4. Suspend operation of the Office of Athletic Commissioner for the duration.

The plan was advanced informally by Tulane President Rufus C. Harris, who also is President of the Conference, and Dr. W. D. Funkhouser of Kentucky, Conference Secretary, for consideration of the membership at an open meeting.

Meeting here with the Executive Committee are representatives of Alabama, Auburn, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, Louisiana State, Tennessee, and Tulane. Members of the Conference, but withdrawn from athletic participation, are Florida, Mississippi State, the University of Mississippi, and Vanderbilt.

Former Governor Mike Conner of Mississippi is Conference Athletic Commissioner. He was hired two years ago at a salary unofficially reported to be $10,000 a year.

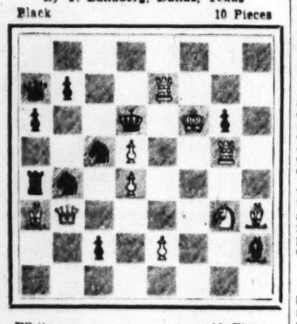
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

June 26, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2565

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 10 Pieces



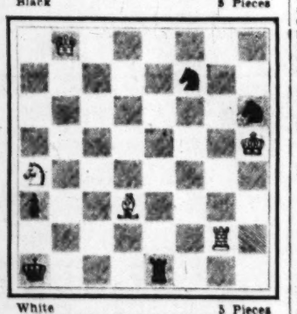
White 10 Pieces
8/qp2R3/p2k1Kp1/2ktP2R1/rkt1P4/-BQ4K1B/2p1P2b/8
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. A number of close tries.)

Problem No. 2566

By C. S. Kipping

Black 5 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
1Q6/5kt2/7kt/7K/Kt7/p2B4/6R1/k3r3
White to play and mate in three

(Second Prize, Decalet Tourney, Three-Move Section, Chess Review, April, 1943.)

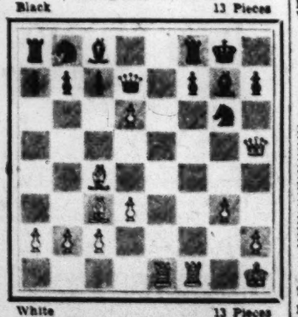
Solutions to Problems

No. 2563. 1. Q-R8 threatens
No. 2564. 1. Q-Q6 threatens
2. Q-Q3
1. ——— B-Q2
2. Q-Kt
1. ——— R-Kt4
2. QxKt
1. ——— R-Kt8
2. QxKt

End-Game No. 670 White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 KtxPch, K-Kt3; 3 RxPch, KxKt; 4 K-Q3, Q-R4; 5 P-Kt4ch, QxP; 6 Kt-Kt4ch, and wins.

End-game No. 671

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

(Tchigorin-Otto, St. Petersburg, 1881. A masterful Kt odds game.)

Speed Championship

The annual speed championship of the United States, which will take place July 4th, at the Capitol Hotel, New York, is attracting many of the country's leading experts, many of whom either live in New York or used to. Among these are Reuben Fine, now of Washington, who won this event last year, S. Reshevsky, United States champion, who was runner-up last year, E. S. Jackson, Jr., United States Amateur champion, Weaver Adams, New England champion, L. R. Chauvenet, former Southern champion, Herman Helms, veteran chess reporter and editor of the American Chess Bulletin for the past forty years or so.

This event, under the direction of L. Walter Stephens, vice-president of the United States Chess Federation, offers substantial prizes, and can be completed in a few hours, since no player is allowed to ponder her next move more than 10 seconds!

Ventnor Tourney

The fifth annual Invitation Tourney to be held at Ventnor City, New Jersey sea resort, July 8th to 11th, will find a number of players who have competed in previous tourneys. Among these are Weaver Adams, A. F. Santasiere and M. L. Hanauer, of the Marshall Chess Club, and A. Mengarini, former District of Columbia champion

Massachusetts Game

One of the qualities of Harlow Daly's play is daring. In the game below he seizes the opportunity to sacrifice a piece, to win the exchange and two pawns, but at the possible cost of a second piece. His opponent remained on the defensive, but played skillfully and succeeded in trapping the Kt, but Daly kept up the pressure and finally was able to gain a valuable point.

Daly made a magnificent show in the Massachusetts championship, winning thirteen straight. But then he weakened and finished a close second to Gerhard Kats, the new champion.

Queen's Pawn Game

Daly White	Seth Black	Daly White	Seth Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 B-Q2	P-R3
2 P-K3	P-Q3	20 P-R4	QKt-B2
3 B-B4	P-KKt3	21 KtxKt	KtxKt
4 Kt-QB3	QKt-Q2	22 B-Kt4	Kt-K
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 P-QR5	P-QKt4
6 BxPch	KxB	24 B-B5	P-R3
7 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	25 K-K2	B-QB3
8 Kt-K6	Q-K	26 R-R	Kt-B3
9 KtxP	Q-Q	27 P-KKt4	P-K4
10 KtxR	P-Kt3	28 PxP	KtxP
11 Q-B3	P-KJ	29 B-Q4	Q-K3
12 Q-B6	Kt-K	30 R-KKt	
13 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt		KtxP(K5) (a)
14 Q-K4	P-Q4	31 BxKt	QxB
15 Q-B4	Kt-R3	32 Q-B7ch	K-R2
16 P-KR4	B-Kt2	33 QxPch	K-Kt
17 R-R3	BxKt	34 QxB	QxP
18 R-B3	Q-Q2	35 QxPch	Resigns

(a) Black finally weakens, 30 . . . P-R4 is necessary.

New York Prize Game

L. B. Meyer offered three prizes for the winners of games in the New York Metropolitan Chess League team championship. Two of these games have already been published. This, the third, was won by S. Rubinow, of C. C. N. Y. His opponent represented the West Side Y.

Hungarian Defense

Rubinow White	Schneider Black	Rubinow White	Schneider Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 KRxB	B-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 QR-B2	P-B4
3 B-B4	B-K2	23 BxPch	K-R
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	24 P-K6	B-K
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	25 P-KKt4	BxB
6 P-KR3	PxP	26 PxB	QR-Q
7 KtxP	Kt-K4	27 B-Q2	Kt-B3
8 B-Kt3	B-Q2	28 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
9 P-B4	Kt-B3	29 KR-B3	PxP
10 B-K3	Castles	30 PxP	P-Kt3
11 Castles	P-KR3	31 P-B4	K-R2
12 P-K5	PxP	32 B-B3	R-Q2
13 KtxKt	BxKt	33 B-K5	R-Q8ch
14 PxP	QxQ	34 R-B	R-Q2
15 QRxQ	Kt-R3	35 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt2
16 R-B5	P-QKt3	36 R-B6	Kt-R4
17 QR-KB	B-K	37 R-KR	R-Q7ch
18 Kt-Q5	B-Q	38 K-B3	R-Q8ch
19 Kt-B4	B-Kt4	39 K-K2	R-Q2
20 P-KR4	BxKt	40 RxKtch	Resigns

Vince Di Maggio in six years in the majors has an all-time batting mark of only .252 but has batted in 361 runs. Last year he sent 75 over and in 1941 it was 100.

Major League Leaders

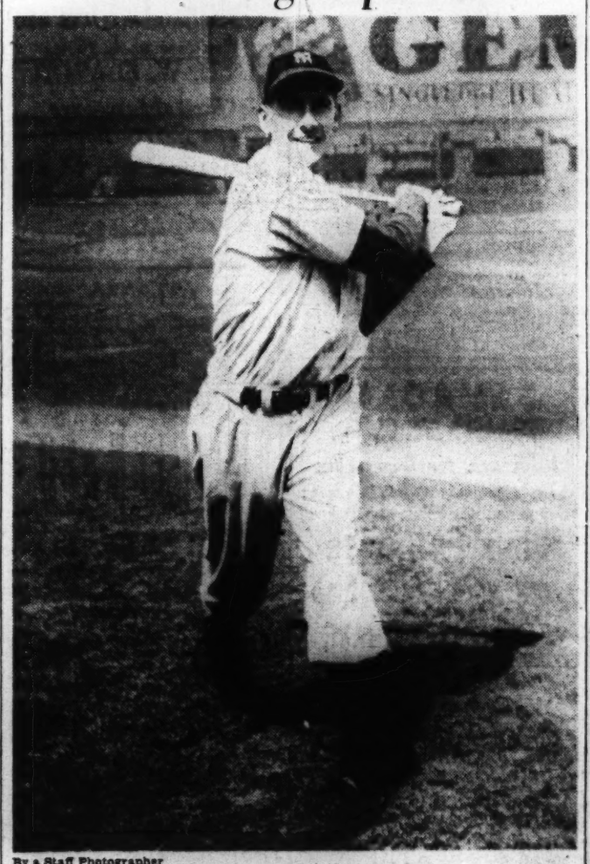
American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .355; Hockett, Cleveland, .351.
Runs—White, Philadelphia, 39; Keller, New York, and Vernon, Washington, 36.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 40; Siebert, Philadelphia, 39.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, and Hockett, Cleveland, 74.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 16; Laabs, St. Louis, Siebert, Philadelphia, and Appling, Chicago, 15.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Johnson, Washington, 5.
Home runs—Keller, New York, 10; Stephens, St. Louis, 9.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 19; Vernon, Washington, 14.
Pitching—Candini, Washington, 7-0; Grove, Chicago, 4-0.

National League

Batting—Dahlgren, Philadelphia, .358; McCormick, Cincinnati, .336.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 50; Camilli, Brooklyn, 41.
Runs batted in—Herman, Brooklyn, 45; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 41.
Hits—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 78; Dahlgren, Philadelphia, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 77.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 19; Musial, St. Louis, 17.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 10; Russell, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 8; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, and Nicholson, Chicago, 7.
Stolen bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 8; Ott, New York, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 5-3; Krist, St. Louis, and Klinger, Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Maintaining Reputation



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Lindell, Yankees

Although not many of the New York Yankees are living up to the traditions of Yankee slugging, this pitcher-turned-outfielder is doing his best. As of today he was tied with Bob Johnson of the Washington Senators for the American League lead in triples. Each had five.

Junior Races Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Junior sailing regatta scheduled by the New York Yacht Club for its Race Week at the end of August, has been canceled due to the gasoline situation. The announcement was made by Drake H. Sparkman, secretary of the club's race committee, after consultation with Commodore George E. Roosevelt and Paul H. Smart, President of the Junior Yacht Racing Association. The Junior regatta had been scheduled as part of the New York Yacht Club's co-operative program with the Seamanship Training Corps.

Boykoff an M. P.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—Harry Boykoff, St. John University's six-foot-nine basketball sensation, is now a member of the "King's Guard," an outfit of military police all over six feet tall.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 4-1, Syracuse 3-7.
Rochester 8-5, Baltimore 7-1.
Toronto 5, Jersey City 0.
Newark 5, Montreal 3 (10 innings).

American Association

Columbus 8, Toledo 7 (12 innings).
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 5, Oakland 5 (tie, called end ninth, darkness).
Seattle 6, Sacramento 1.
Portland 6, San Diego 2.

Eastern League

Springfield 5-1, Albany 3-5.
Binghamton 6, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Scranton 9, Elmira 3.
Hartford 10, Utica 3.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5-2, Chattanooga 3-4.
Nashville 2, Little Rock 1 (13 innings).
Atlanta 6, New Orleans 5 (13 innings).
Knoxville at Memphis, postponed.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 1ST GAME 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park

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You know, of course, that each of our cafeterias serves every Sunday a delicious complete dinner . . . soup, roast, vegetables, potato, rolls, choice of dessert and coffee, for only eighty-five cents. Come in, tomorrow, and save yourself time, bother and ration points.

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REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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NEWTON CENTER, MASS. — 6-room Salem colonial; residential district, close to trains and busses. Call OWNER, Needham 1886.

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BELMONT, MASS.—2nd-floor, 7-room apt. in 2-family house; completely furnished; large living room, grand piano; screened porch; garage; pleasant yard; near street car and shopping center; $75 monthly; references. Bel 4366-M.

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WEST ROXBURY, Mass.—2-rm. unfurn. suite; bus, woman pref.; oil heat; lights, continuous hot water furn.; fireplace, elec. plate; small kitchenette; simple cooking; near train, trolley; refs. required. Protestant. Park 0790.

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HINGHAM, Mass.—2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen or kitchen privileges; 2 adults, one child. Call Hilton, Hingham 0407.

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BOSTON, 90 The Fenway—Comfortable, homelike rooms; lovely location; transients, also WAACS, WAVES; close to The Christian Science Mother Church. M. A. Harpole, Com. 9219.

BELMONT, MASS.—Room with kitchen priv. in private home in pleasant surroundings; 7 miles from Boston, Box J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 298 Commonwealth—Walking distance of The Christian Science Publishing Society; attractive rooms; kitchen and laundry privileges; business people preferred.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortably furnished; few steps from The Christian Science Mother Church; business person. Com. 3119.

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CAPE COD, West Harwich, Mass., Box 23—Pleasant rooms with private baths; breakfast and dinner. Write for particulars.

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BEEBE'S FOREST HOUSE—Mascoma Lake, Enfield, New Hampshire. Perfect retreat in pine forest; all outdoor sports; excellent food; all rooms private bath. $27.50 weekly.

THE GREENLEAF
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Very quiet residential section — Large airy rooms; automatic heat; large porches and beautiful lawns; dining room in connection serving delicious home-cooked meals in typical New England atmosphere.
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CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline Mass

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida, or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 30 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 3065.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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Long Distance Moving Service With Safety.
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BROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
712 Langford Building

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts;
At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire;
At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California;
Applications from Christian Scientists for service as housemen, kitchen helpers (men or capable women) waitresses, and women in housekeeping department; also for nurses' training at Benevolent Associations.
Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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CREDIT MAN

Permanent position, must be experienced and able to take full charge of department.

THE BOSTON MUSIC CO.
116 Boylston Street Boston

ESTABLISHED publishing house has vacancies in its production, editorial and sales departments. Good opportunity for ambitious, energetic men who want future. Please give details of background, experience and other qualifications. Replies strictly confidential.
Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HOTEL KENMORE
BOSTON
needs Experienced
ROOM CLERK
Apply Mr. Bowman
Do not telephone

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS — Protestant, immediately, for house on seashore; 2 adults, 2 children in family; excellent salary. Telephone collect, ENglewood 3-7181.

EXPERIENCED cook, comfort sub. home; own rm.; 1 adult; other help kept, refs. Mrs. Walter J. Orr, 1025 Remington Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

ESTABLISHED publisher has opening for first-class stenographer. College girl with some previous experience preferable, but not essential. An advantageous opening for right person.
Box A-34
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

GENERAL OFFICE WORK
YOUNG lady for variety of work in small busy office; must be stenographer, good at figures; please give full particulars in first letter; replies confidential; Christian Scientist pref. Box A-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE worker, once or twice a week, 6-10 p. m. HOUSEHOLD NURSING ASSOCIATION, 222 Newbury St., Boston. Ken. 8410.

STENOGRAPHER for work in N. Y. C.; state education and experience. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Protestant working housekeeper, small family; no heavy work; live in. J. I. U., 58 Lee Street, Marblehead, Mass.

WIDOWER in wheel chair desires housekeeper, licensed driver pref.; small, modern home, light cooking. Box K-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman for cooking, downstairs work and care of one bathroom; salary $25.00 week; advantages: summer in country with use of swimming pool, horses and grounds; restful environment for study, private room and bath; apartment in city during winter. Write Box 486, Phoenixville, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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COMPANION nurse, Christian Scientist, offers services, adult or child over 7; seashore or mountains only; pleasing personality; experienced social secretary stenographer. Com. 3246, or write Box A-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper, Christian Scientist; long nursing experience, conscientious manager; excellent references. Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK, Christian Scientist with good references, wishes position in N. Y. C. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MENDING, all kinds; fine mending; lace, linen; at home or out; refs.; also evening child care. Call or write 109 St. Stephen St., Apt. 24, Boston.

NURSE-COMPANION (Christian Scientist) for child or woman needing reliable, experienced, conscientious attention. Write M. H. (Apt. 51), 605 West 113th St., N. Y. C.

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Original Paintings of New England scenes

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WANTED
GOOD CLEAN AUTOMOBILES
ANY MAKE from 1936-41
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INFORMATION WANTED

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SCOTT—Estate of William Scott, late of Wellington (N. Z.) formerly a labourer, but latterly a hairdresser and tobacconist (known in boxing circles as 'Nugget' Scott, and who at one time worked on the N. S. W. railways and the Waranora Dam). Would Jack or D'Arcy Scott, brothers of the above named, or anyone knowing their present whereabouts or anyone claiming kinship with the deceased please communicate with the District Public Trustee, Wellington, N. Z.

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Wedding Gifts—Jewelry & Silver
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs Repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2021.
New Custom-Made Mattresses $34.50 up.
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"THY HOLY HILL" by Grace Jobe
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60c each
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64 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago Illinois

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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ROACHES rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6008. 24-hr. service Suburban branches

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All Makes
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All Work Guaranteed
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Shop can handle additional work—war work preferred. Let us quote you on your requirements.
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21 Trinity Place, Boston Tel. Ken. 4270

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WE BUY WOMEN'S USED CLOTHING, SIZES 12-20. IN GOOD CONDITION; ALSO MODERN AND ANTIQUE JEWELRY, CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC, OLD BUTTONS AND ANTIQUE DOLLS. JACK HORNER SHOP, 117 EAST 34TH ST., N. Y. C. TEL. CALEDONIA 5-9487. (EST. IN 1921)

Alabama

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Quality Paints
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Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
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2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.
Loveman's

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LEATHER GOODS FOR SERVICE MEN
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BAKERY
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IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 Fifth Avenue South 7-7117

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We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

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Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a
Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

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Style—Quality—Price

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More Than 64 Years at the Same Location
"ON THE SQUARE"

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For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

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Montgomery-Roberts Co.
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Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

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Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

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ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

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VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Growers' Supplies and Feed
Phone 400 1305 McGregor

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
Also
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men and Women
23 W. Adams St., Roosevelt Hotel Bldg.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
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30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
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941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

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Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
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Miami
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Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1432 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2686

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

TAMPA

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Telephone 8-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

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Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

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WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
3339 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

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Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

In the Land of the Sky
IVEY'S
One of the Carolinas' Predominating Dept. Stores

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNSHINE CLEANERS
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Tires, Tubes, Recapping
Auto and Home Supplies
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
TELEPHONE 3-4134

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DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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BELK-LEGGETT CO.
Durham's Shopping Center
318 W. Main Street

A Complete Service for Beauty
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

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Men's Shop
115 E. Main Street
Styled Merchandise for Men

New Method Laundry Co.
Quality and Service
405 N. Roxboro St. Tel. F-2361

European Classified

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DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mem.R.S.T. London, S.A.S.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Moncrieff, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27022.

Europe

Union S. Africa

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The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-8461

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	I	L	D	E	R	S
H	▨	▨	O	D	I	N
I	▨	L	E	I	L	A
T	W	O	▨	T	E	G
T	I	N	Y	▨	Y	
I	N	D	▨	T	▨	S
E	G	O	T	I	S	T
R	▨	N	▨	T	O	O
	▨	V	▨	Z	I	N	C
B	I	S	▨	A	S	K
A	L	L	E	N	▨	T
S	L	U	G	▨	▨	O
S	A	R	O	Y	A	N

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions
CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
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Electrical Engineers
537, West St. Phone 20136
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For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
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Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
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Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
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Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

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The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

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LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE·GLOVES·WOOL FABRICS·UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
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For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

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Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr's
Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

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"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
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24-5836 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
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High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club Johannesburg

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Stockist of
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear

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PIETERMARITZBURG

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.
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Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued from previous page)

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Petrol, Oils, Tyres
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Service for Servicemen

Associated Press Features

Nashville, Tenn.

You pass a soldier asleep on a park bench or on the floor of a public building and you say, "What a shame. Something ought to be done. . . ."

Last year during the Second Army's middle Tennessee maneuvers Joe Werthan, Nashville business man, saw scores of soldiers sleeping that way and thought "Something ought to be done. . . ."

Now Werthan operates what he believes is the only free hotel for servicemen run and financed by an individual.

Located in two three-story colonial brick dwellings and a white frame cottage near the center of Nashville, the 250-room Werthan Servicemen's Center provides first-class hotel service plus home atmosphere.

A U. S. uniform is a stranger's introduction. Soldiers, sailors or Marines can make reservations by mail or telephone. They register as they would at a hotel, select their own rooms, and leave messages at the desk, if they wish, to be called at any hour.

On each floor there are hot and cold showers with ample supplies of bath towels and soap. The hotel also provides fresh linen for each of the 250 beds and a razor with a new blade for every man.

Every day on his way to and from his office Werthan, who is "Joe" to the armed forces, stops in at the center to see how things are going. His wife and volunteers from his bag manufacturing plant assist at the center, which is open 24 hours every day.

Nearly every week-end some 300 soldiers throng the office-lobby, which is flanked on one side by a recreation room with pool and ping-pong tables and on the other by a reading-writing room supplied with pens, ink and stationery.

"There are MP's on duty at all the other places in town where soldiers stay but we've never needed any here," Werthan says.

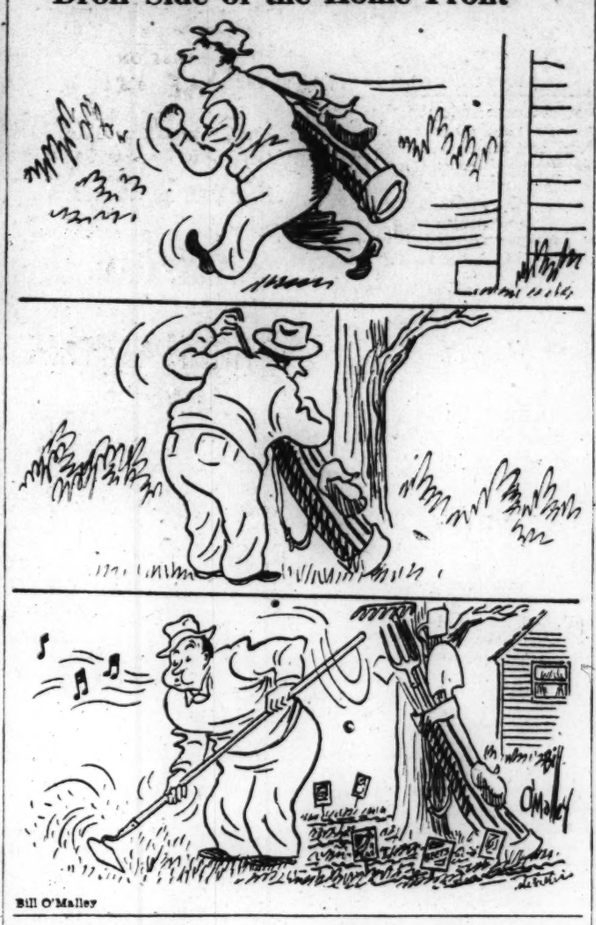
"Thank you" letters come from soldiers all over the country—one from overseas.

How much Werthan has spent for the center he says he doesn't know or care. "I don't keep any records," he asserts. "I'm getting more satisfaction out of this thing than anything I've ever done in my life and if I can interest other individuals in doing the same thing, that's all I ask."

America's Sugar

The normal sugar consumption in the United States is about 7,000,000 tons; last year only 5,400,000 tons were available for the needs of civilians, the armed forces and lend-lease.

Droll Side of the Home Front



Bill O'Malley

Daily Quotation

Before you give up hope, turn back and read the attacks that were made upon Lincoln.

—BRUCE BARTON

Daily Anecdote

The Ultimate

Theodore Dreiser was talking about criticism.

"I like pointed criticism," he remarked, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of a theater the other night at the end of the play.

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ears alone, consisted of these words:

"'Well, you would come!'"

In Lighter Vein

Surprise!

"A fight in the day room, sergeant!" Hearing this cry, the top kick ran quickly to the day room, flung open the door, and exclaimed, "What's going on here?" The entrance was a signal for cries of "Surprise" and "Happy Birthday." There were two huge cakes and other refreshments in honor of the occasion. The sergeant began to weep and everyone rushed forward and waited in line to kiss the sergeant. (Is this the army, Mr. Jones? No, just a surprise birthday party for First Leader Peg Wilder, top kick of the WAAC unit at Scott field).—Scott Field (Ill.) Broadcaster.

How Microfilm Aids War Effort

Microfilm, famous in connection with V-mail, is aiding the war effort in many other ways.

This type of photographic film records fine detail so accurately that, according to Dr. Edmund B. Middleton, Du Pont Research Director, "a novel the length of 'Gone With the Wind' may be reduced to a roll of film about the size of a five-cent spool of thread."

Microfilm, used by the United States Government for copying drawings, documents, records, maps, and blue prints, reduces them to about 1/50 their original size. These miniature film copies are then readily stored in vaults for safe keeping.

Recently a plant manufacturing machine tools found itself with 400,000 charts that took up 1,500 square feet of floor space. To solve the storage problem, 9,000 of these drawings were duplicated on a roll of film which could be slipped into the manager's pocket, or stored in a few inches of space. The entire lot was reduced and stored in two drawers of a regular letter file.

The secret of microfilm is an ultra fine-grain emulsion with what photographers call high resolving power and inherent contrast. The resolving power refers to ability to register fine detail—so fine that a drawing may be reduced to 1/900th of its original area and enlarged back to original size without significant loss of detail.

Wide World

Trio of War Birds

Three Navy training planes—N2S-3's, make an effective picture as they soar over the Columbia River Gorge. The ships were flown by instructors at the United States Naval Air Station, Pasco, Wash.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now.—I JOHN 2:9

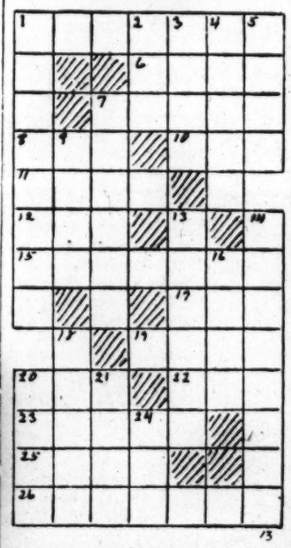
Brevities

Punch ©: Sausages of a new type manufactured under a Ministry of Food Order were tasted by a journalist who described them as delicious. In fact they reminded him of sausages.

Detroit News: "America has one movie seat for every 12 persons." And of course the 12 piling into same in the unaccustomed darkness is what makes for much jolly confusion.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

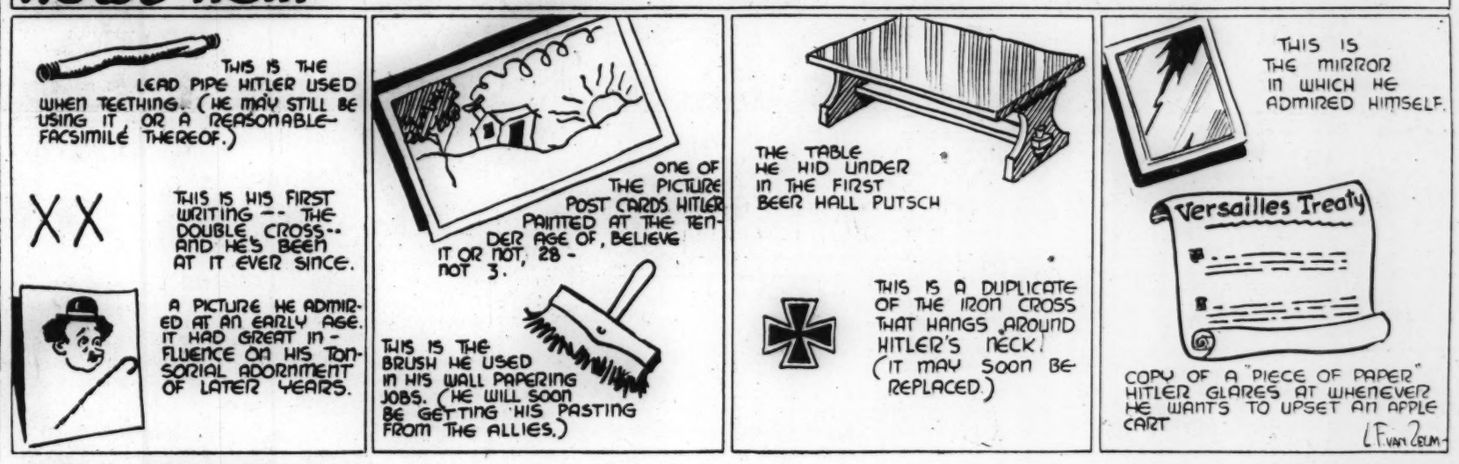


Across
1—Whose play won Pulitzer prize this year?
6—Valhalla was banqueting hall of what Norse god?
7—Who is young Turkish child rescued by Don Juan at siege of Ismail in Byron's poem?
8—How many brothers had 6 Across?
10—What do you call sheep in its second year?
11—What adjective is used in speaking of Tim Cratchit?
13—In what country do Kashmirians dwell (abbr.)?
15—One who speaks much of himself or his own deeds or affairs is called what?
17—Also.
19—What metallic element occurs abundantly, but probably never in the native state?
20—Duplicate.
22—To request.
23—Who is author of "The Forest and the Fort"?
25—A piece of crude metal is what?
26—Who wrote "The Human Comedy"?

Down
1—What American poet wrote "Mogg Megone"?
2—Female rabbit.
3—To prepare for publication.
4—What American poet wrote "Knee-Deep in June"?
5—A rough branch broken off is what?
7—Dante Rossetti was born in what city?
9—What is an organ of aerial flight?
12—What painter gave his name to certain color of hair?
14—Who wrote "The Lady or the Tiger"?
16—Descendants in general.
18—Who was well-known Mexican revolutionary general?
20—What is Ezio Pinza's singing voice?
21—Slurred sound.
24—Self.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM — A MUSEUM EXHIBITING HITLER'S EARLY BELONGINGS HAS BEEN OPENED IN HIS BIRTHPLACE AT BRAUNAU-ON-THE-INN.


THIS IS THE LEAD PIPE HITLER USED WHEN TEETHING. (HE MAY STILL BE USING IT, OR A REASONABLE FACSIMILE THEREOF.)
XX
THIS IS HIS FIRST WRITING -- THE DOUBLE CROSS-- AND HE'S BEEN AT IT EVER SINCE.
A PICTURE HE ADMIRED AT AN EARLY AGE. IT HAD GREAT INFLUENCE ON HIS TONSORIAL ADORNMENT OF LATER YEARS.
ONE OF THE PICTURE POST CARDS HITLER PAINTED AT THE TENDER AGE OF, BELIEVE IT OR NOT, 28 - NOT 3.
THIS IS THE BRUSH HE USED IN HIS WALL PAPERING JOBS. (HE WILL SOON BE GETTING HIS PASTING FROM THE ALLIES.)
THE TABLE HE HID UNDER IN THE FIRST BEER HALL PUTSCH
THIS IS A DUPLICATE OF THE IRON CROSS THAT HANGS AROUND HITLER'S NECK! (IT MAY SOON BE REPLACED.)
THIS IS THE MIRROR IN WHICH HE ADMIRED HIMSELF.
Versailles Treaty
COPY OF A "PIECE OF PAPER" HITLER GLARES AT WHENEVER HE WANTS TO UPSET AN APPLE CART
L. F. VAN CELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Plans for Spare Cash*

By Le Pelley

WASN'T IT STRANGE SEEING THAT LADY AGAIN...
IT WAS THE SAME ONE. ALL RIGHT...
THINK WE OUGHT TO SPEAK TO HER?
OH.... I DON'T KNOW...
I WAS ONLY THINKING.. SHE MAY WANT SOME MORE PICTURES TAKEN AND WE COULD MAKE SOME MORE MONEY...
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
BOY! THAT'S AN IDEA WITH A PRIORITY RATING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*I'm Taking No Chances!*

By Rodgers

I started out this A.M. to tell all my friends I'll be away this summer and say "good-bye"
Then— I just happened to realize something!
Uncle George asked Jimmy and Peachy to go to the farm but he never said anything about me!
I've just been taking it for granted he expected me to go along too!
"Huh," I said to myself, "Instead of me gallivanting around the neighborhood—"
"I'd better make sure I'm right on the job when it's time to go."

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Loves a Parade—but Not This One*

By The Hagers

With Ted's grass loaded in a cart, Joe, Ted, and I prepared to start.
Said Ted, "We'll cross Main with our load, And then we'll take a country road."
We ran into a street blockade; Became involved in some parade,
CRASH BOOM
And as we marched right through the town, Joe cried, "We'll never live this down!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anti-Strike Action

Congress's slap-bang overriding of President Roosevelt's veto of the Smith-Connally Anti-strike bill is a fair gauge of the national temper in the wake of the coal stoppages. This dramatically sharp and almost nonpartisan action, taken with other signs of independence in both houses in late days, should serve to warn the President that he must take bolder, faster, better coordinated steps along the home front or expect that Congress will continue to run with the bit between its teeth.

It is true the United States should have a better instrument than the Smith-Connally legislation with which to deal with wartime strikes.

It is true that much mere irritation with labor crept into the hastily patched-up measure. Several of its provisions are, as Mr. Roosevelt says, extraneous to the purpose of stopping wartime strikes. Possibly some of them would interfere, as he asserts, with its purpose. Certainly some of them would never have been approved in Congress except for the off-again, on-again coal strike, although we hardly see it as such a grotesque menace to national life and freedom as labor leaders have contended.

Whatever we may think of it, this view of labor is an important factor in the situation that now confronts the Nation. War production will not be promoted by increasing the feeling of many workers that they are being unfairly treated and that the enemies of unionism have seized this opportunity to throw everything but the kitchen sink at them in the guise of an anti-strike bill. For that reason we wish Congress had taken the President at his word and simply enacted the seven provisions of the Smith-Connally bill which he indorsed and which would clearly empower the Government to stop wartime strikes.

That purpose seems to us so important that other controversial restraints on unions—some of which we have favored—should not be insisted upon.

It might be even simpler and better to enact a work or fight measure which would permit strikers to be drafted. Here is another instrument on which Congress ought to find itself in agreement with the President. Perhaps both of these measures need some provision to prevent unions from forcing the Government to take over mines or factories. But either would arm the Government with power to end intolerable defiances of national purposes and dangerous interferences with the war effort.

Setback for de Valera

Add to the innumerable paradoxes in Irish affairs the position of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. He has lost his majority in the Dail. The first election in Eire since the war began has left Mr. de Valera's party with 67 seats while Opposition parties now hold 71. The paradox lies in the fact that on the central question of Irish affairs today, namely neutrality, Mr. de Valera and most of those who have voted against him see eye to eye. And even if the reasons for discontent reflected in this vote—unemployment and wartime restrictions—could be alleviated by a change of foreign policy, very few Irishmen would be willing to see that change.

Not only Mr. de Valera lost votes; William T. Cosgrave, his chief political opponent, whose party is much more pro-British, also lost ground.

The shift of power in the Dail does not mean that Mr. de Valera will have to give up the Prime Ministership. It is likely, since there is really no burning issue between him and most of the electorate, that he can at least for a time resort to a coalition Government, thus enlisting various representatives of the Opposition. He is a skillful politician and doubtless will be able further to capitalize on the Irish tendency toward extreme individualism which may keep his Opposition divided on many questions.

On the other hand some observers at close range doubt that he can regain his former hold on the Irish imagination, a hold which depended in large measure on the drama of the Anglo-Irish dispute, now mostly a thing of the past except where the abolition of partition between Southern and Northern Ireland is concerned. And Mr. de Valera has failed to advance the cause of partition as some of his erstwhile supporters hoped he would.

There seems to be an element of boredom in the vote. This may well be the most discouraging aspect of the election for a man who understands the Irish temperament as Mr. de Valera does.

Narrowing In

The opening of shuttle bombing by the Allies over Europe adds a new spectre to Hitler's nightmare. For raids like that which went from Britain to Friedrichshafen to Tunisia and back by way of Italy, leaving "calling cards" at the naval base of Spezia will be developed as United Nations forces obtain closer bases and bigger bombers.

Already it would be possible to hit eastern Germany from Britain and go on to Russia, returning perhaps via Norway. So far there is no clear saving of distance by the shuttle service, but it is claimed that by going on the attacking planes can escape ambuscades set under the assumption that they will have to double back on their course. The distance factor, however, is subject to improvement.

For instance, in the case of the Britain - Friedrichshafen - Tunisia - Spezia - Britain round trip, the journey would have been 500 miles shorter had there been an Allied base in Corsica. Indeed that French-owned, Italian-occupied island would make a highly strategic base for air attacks against northern Italy, southern France, southern Germany, or Axis forces in Yugoslavia. And its people presumably would welcome United Nations forces (including their French countrymen).

Daily Hitler's "fortress" looks more like a chicken yard with eagles in the trees just outside the fence.

Subsidies Must Be Paid For

Despite congressional threats and the pleas of leaders of the food industry, President Roosevelt seems determined to stand back of the OPA program for general food subsidies, but in conceding the right of Congress to prohibit them he has made one important point: What will be the effect on white-collar workers and others whose income has not increased? The President thus reveals his sympathetic understanding of a vexatious problem.

Since the President has raised the point, consideration might be given to the proposal of Representative Christian Herter of Massachusetts to issue food stamps to families who spend half their income on food, as compared with the OPA plan of paying subsidies to processors in order to lower the price of food to all consumers alike. It is not impossible that some form of compromise subsidy will be worked out—possibly taking into account a great class of citizens whose incomes have not been increased despite the war.

Farmers' organizations, including milk producers, the meat industry, the organized grocers, and the War Food Administration are among those who oppose the subsidy for consumers, which is proposed by labor-union spokesmen. Those labor leaders who contend that wages have not kept stride with living costs appear to be mistaken. The Bureau of Labor Statistics says living costs have risen 22.4 per cent from August, 1939, to March of this year. Since mid-1940, says the OWI, the average worker's income has increased approximately 1.8 times.

It might be well for those who propose what has been denounced in some quarters as a "political subsidy" to look into the matter of who can afford higher food prices and who can not.

Another point to be remembered is that the wage inflation has been in part responsible for food upturns.

Grave doubt exists in the minds of many as to whether the consumer-subsidy policy is a wise one. Some economists point out that subsidies are as inflationary as wage increases; they increase Government borrowing—and eventually subsidies must be paid for by taxation. Businessmen point out that the discontinuance of subsidies at the end of the war will result in price increases. Then, they say, the burden will fall, not largely upon high-paid war workers, but upon men out of work and upon the returned fighter.

Some, like the astute chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Walter George, feel that the principle of the subsidy is all wrong. It might be better justified as a war measure if a few needed food items were subsidized and the wage-scale rigidly kept down to the cost-index scale, as has been done in Canada. But this has not been done. The beneficiaries, moreover, of the greatest wage advances are the ones who are demanding the subsidies—at the expense of the whole people.

It may be well that the Senate and House have acted to prohibit food-price subsidies without explicit congressional approval. The dangers of abuse of such a system are so great that it should be surrounded with every reasonable safeguard.

Our Readers Say—

What Is a Yankee?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our Southern boys serving in the Army are called "Yanks," for the reason that they are Americans and the term "Yanks" has been so generally accepted as the nickname for the American soldier. As I understand it, the British and other peoples in Europe first applied the name to all Americans and newspapers have generally adopted it because it is so much shorter than the name "American" for headlines.

We in New England realize fully that "Yanks" means our soldier boys from all over the Nation and not just those from our own little corner of it.

Boston — RALPH M. BACON

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Webster's Dictionary defines Yankee as follows: 1. A nickname for a native or citizen of New England, esp. one descended from old New England stock; by extension, an inhabitant of the Northern States as distinguished from a Southerner; also, as sometimes used by foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States. 2. The English language as spoken or pronounced by Yankees; esp. New England dialect.

Webster's note on derivation says that the word has been thought by some to have been derived from the word Yengee(s), an American Indian corruption of the word English, but that it is probably from a Dutch diminutive of Jan (John) as applied by the Dutch of New York to the English of Connecticut.]

AM-erics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was quite interested in reading the letter on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor from Private Benjamin N. Covington, At Front in the Pacific, entitled "Why Call Us Yanks?"

The name "Yanks" does seem very inappropriate since many of the men and women in our fighting forces are from the South; so I should like to suggest the following name "Americs," with emphasis on the first syllable, as a suitable name for all who are taking part in this war to win the peace and in fact all who live in these glorious United States.

Bellerose, L. I. — MILDRED MOELLER

"Chosen Leader of the Majority"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, Joseph C. Harsch informs us that Gen. Charles de Gaulle is "one of the slickest politicians this war has produced." This is an ungenerous and grave charge for a columnist to make against the chosen leader of the great majority of Frenchmen—for that he is the latter appears to be grudgingly conceded in Mr. Harsch's article.

It is an established fact that those courageous Frenchmen who wanted to carry on the fight, flocked to de Gaulle's standard in London, while the defeatist elements fled for sanctuary to the then neutral United States. Was it these refugees who, in an effort to excuse their conduct to themselves, started the rumors here that "There's something wrong with de Gaulle, you know," yet never seemed able to say exactly what?

I have been led to this assumption partly through listening daily to the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation's spokesmen in Algiers—Winston Burdett, Charles Collingwood, and Edward R. Murrow; for ever since the landing last November all three have consistently upheld de Gaulle and his insistence that you cannot work for freedom with such men as Darlan, Peyrouton, Noguès, and Boisson.

A. LOVERIDGE
Cambridge, Mass. — Harvard College

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Garden Gossip

HAVE YOU NOTICED HOW MR. JONES HAS FALLEN FOR A FEW HOMELY VEGETABLES?
YES, AND ISN'T IT SHOCKING? I NEVER DREAMED HE COULD BE SO FICKLE!

The Bookshelf

For Victory This Year

ATTACK CAN WIN IN '43, by Max Werner (Boston: Little, Brown. $1.75), traces the entire German campaign in Russia, and explains how the Soviets developed a defense which stalemated Germany's military might. While the author's admiration for Russia's military efforts may lay him open to the charge of bias, it must be taken into consideration that twice in the past two years he has made what seemed rash predictions about the Nazi-Soviet situation yet has seen his surmises realized.

He advocates a war of motion designed to bring about the downfall of Germany in 1943, and he is confident that this desirable result can be attained. The gloomy prophecy is proffered that should the opportunity be forgone, this war will go down in history as another Seven Years' War.

In this work, as in his other books, Mr. Werner reveals his disapproval of too great a reliance being placed on the decisiveness of air power, and relegates it to what he considers its proper function—an arm coordinated to fulfill the mission of supporting the ground forces.

An interesting account is given of the development of the strategy which Russia devised to counter Germany's initial economic superiority and the subsequent severe losses that Russia sustained in industrial centers which fell into Nazi hands.

* * *

Aside from the effective use of this strategy, the conclusion is advanced that Germany's failure to attain anticipated results was largely due to the poor work of its intelligence service. Russia's strength and weaknesses were not properly evaluated, with the result that the Nazis blundered into poorly conceived offensives which failed to achieve their objectives before winter called a halt to operations and found the Germans unprepared to cope with the extremely low temperatures that prevailed.

Germany predicated its initial Russian campaign on attaining a swift military decision, and stumbled into a débâcle, which was the beginning of the Nazi downfall, despite several radical shifts in strategy, all of which broke down under the pressure of Russian countermeasures.

An account is given of how Russia's strategy interlocked over the tremendous length of a battlefront extending from beyond the Baltic to the Black Sea, and how Russia was able to shift forces and material to threatened points, and stiffen resistance to such an extent that it produced epics like the defense of Stalingrad.

* * *

"Today we know virtually everything about the course of the war. There are no more unknown quantities." These broad assertions, together with "This war offers no further riddles, nor will any more surprises be sprung," must be construed as the author's reaction to the German-Russian struggle, as they most certainly are not applicable to global conditions.

There are many other arresting flat statements, such as that man for man the Russians have proved to be the better soldiers in initiative, endurance, and tactical performance on both offensive and defensive; that the Russians have equalled the Nazis in the technical quality of war material, but are wanting in quantity of production; that Russian reserves are better than those of the Germans; that Russia's use of artillery has been superior to Germany's. But little credit is given to Great Britain and the United States for the very considerable supplies of material they delivered into Russian hands, nor to their providing methods for effecting these deliveries.

The book throughout dismisses the Pacific theater of war as a mere sideshow. In fact, the author is so engrossed with the European situation that he actually denounces any priority given to the war in the Pacific as a form of isolationism. Perhaps he is right. Perhaps Japan as well as Germany has shot its bolt. Only time will tell. F. L. O.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fundamental States' Rights

By Frank L. Perrin

The reassertion by the executive officers of almost all the States of the American Union of rights and powers reserved when the Constitution was adopted and ratified, was long overdue. Even in the emergencies of a total war it is discovered that the processes of attrition imposed by a benign democracy in time of peace should have been halted, and could have been substantially checked, had the people themselves been alert to the dangers now apparent. Quite naturally, the Governors who now join unanimously in demanding the return of powers now exercised under legislated or assumed Federal authority admit no personal laxity on their own part. And indeed they are not, officially, chargeable with nonfeasance or indifference.

It is a simple and easy process to trace the course of growth of nationalistic power and bureaucratic domination down through the years. In the early days and months of economic reversals, first critical and apparently unavoidable in the year 1929, a vast majority of the people of the United States surrendered to the belief that they were unable, by the processes familiar to them, to readjust the economic structure. Their recourse, as is too often the case in time of discouragement, was in some form of imagined paternalism or super-government. They believed that there was still virtue in the magic wand, and that a modern form of political legerdemain could accomplish for them what they feared they were unable to do for themselves.

* * *

And so it is that they and we today look back at the record of succeeding elections and discover that Congress after Congress came into nominal power bearing a blank warrant of authority from the electorate. By rapid rather than deliberate processes of legislation Congress, during all the succeeding years, has bartered away, with nothing yielded in return, the authority and power, in really vital matters of government and privilege, which the Governors now discover must be recaptured and returned if Constitutional government as conceived by the Founders is to survive.

Now the processes which will make this recapture possible are just as simple and just as rudimental as those which led to their surrender. The Governors of all the States, no matter how zealous or how defiant of Federal power and authority, cannot accomplish what they now realize is imperatively needed. But they can, by carrying the battle back into their own home States, impress upon their citizens the wisdom and necessity of prompt and vigorous action on their own part. The processes of reversal and repeal lie today, as always, in the ballot box. The people who need to be awakened and aroused are not alone those who have voted blindly and automatically for those members of Congress who as blindly and automatically followed leaders in whom they imposed implicit trust and confidence, but most of all those voters who habitually fail to exercise the right and neglect the duty to vote at all.

* * *

There will not be, logically, a concerted or aggressive movement, so long as the war emergency continues, to deprive Federal authority of the extraordinary powers employed in furthering the war effort. Motives of loyalty alone actuate those who now so plainly see the dangers in the course which has been taken. It is in preparation for the years of peace which all hope will follow this war that the States, as individual units, as well as parts of a united whole, that surrendered powers and responsibilities must be recaptured and courageously assumed.

Our experiences, individual and collective, seem to have convinced a growing majority of the people of the United States that the methods and processes of bureaucracy and centralized guardianship are not adapted to, or in any way adaptable to the American plan of government. If it should be that enough of the people are so convinced, or should be thus persuaded to believe, the processes of reversal can be quite simple and entirely effective.

A reasonable, though perhaps not a unanimous view of the state of the nation today is that there are not two defined and vitally opposite schools of political thought, one democratic in essence, and the other its antithesis. But there is, as many will agree, a wide and ever widening divergence of opinion and belief as to the methods and processes to be employed in directing and shaping our affairs, now and in the future, both politically and economically.

The Wide Horizon

Origins of the Detroit Riots

By a Detroit Clergyman

The brew of hatred which community leaders in Detroit have been watching with anxiety for a long time has at last bubbled over in the worst example of race rioting since World War days. The elements in the situation are fairly obvious to anyone who has watched developments in Detroit. The Black Legion; the migrant workers from the South, many of whom were Klansmen before rioting in the Northern industrial metropolis; the rabid followers of Gerald Smith, and his Committee of One Million; and the chauvinism of the Negro worker who has won a degree of freedom from the economic peonage of the South, are all contributing factors to the explosion which resulted in the taking of at least twenty-five lives, bodily injuries to hundreds, and property damage running into millions.

Detroit is decidedly lacking in recreational facilities. The only free public beach in Detroit is a small island, the bridge of which is a funnel through which goes heavy traffic each Sunday of Negroes and white people searching for relief from the heat and the turmoil of city life. On the bridge, or near it, a fight began between a Negro and a white man, and a white sailor intervened. Presently sailors from the naval armory joined in the battle, and in a short time it had spread to all portions of the city.

The rioting was not confined to the white group. In the colored sections it was equally dangerous for a white man to appear or to drive his car through the street.

* * *

A large proportion of the stores in the Negro district are owned by white people. Stores were broken into and looted. Some of the Negroes who were killed were shot down by the police during looting.

The fact that the leaders of the Sojourner Truth riots a year ago were indicted but never adequately punished has encouraged proto-fascist groups to go all out in their program of discrimination and hatred.

At the meeting which took place at the Lucy Thurman Y. W. C. A. Mayor Jeffries met with colored and white leaders of the community. The meeting degenerated into an emotional oratorical explosion, particularly on the part of the Negro leaders, many of whom, of course, were tremendously stirred and upset by the events of the day, for it is no secret that the Negroes have attained a status of economic advantage in Detroit such as they have achieved in few other cities, and it has been hoped that what has been achieved there might serve as a pattern for Negro life in other communities.

If the racial question is not met on a basis of conciliation and conference, it will be handled by means of intimidation and violence. On both sides it is the picture, familiar to the psychologists, of frustration followed by aggression.

Three constructive steps need to be taken.

* * *

First, a more vigilant and aggressive attitude by law enforcement authorities, without unfairness to any of the minority groups. The FBI and the local law enforcement authorities must be strengthened in their task, which has had only limited success.

On the side of the Negroes there remain some evidences of the activities of a Japanese subversive leader, who lived for years in the Negro community in Detroit, married a Negro wife, and spent many thousands of dollars, supplied by the Japanese Government. He has been arrested, but there are some hundreds of his followers remaining in Detroit who are not altogether won away from the picture which he painted, offering the leadership of Japan to the colored races of the world as their best emancipation.

The second factor is that the majority of the rioters, as in other cities, are in their late teens and early twenties. The war has stirred them deeply. They long to participate in the adventure so challenging to youth. Some of them are awaiting induction into the armed services, and outbreaks of this character serve as a release from their emotional tension. Constructive measures must be instituted by the duly constituted authorities to channel this energy into constructive community service and recreation, or it is likely to result in a second, and even greater explosion.

The third factor is that leaders have thought largely in mechanical and financial terms. They have failed to realize or to deal with the fact that people are not mechanical robots or so many numbers on a payroll sheet, but that they are living, pulsing human beings who, if they do not receive a vision of challenge and hope, will be led astray by unscrupulous forces, who will fill their minds with depraved and distorted ideas which lead to violence and death.

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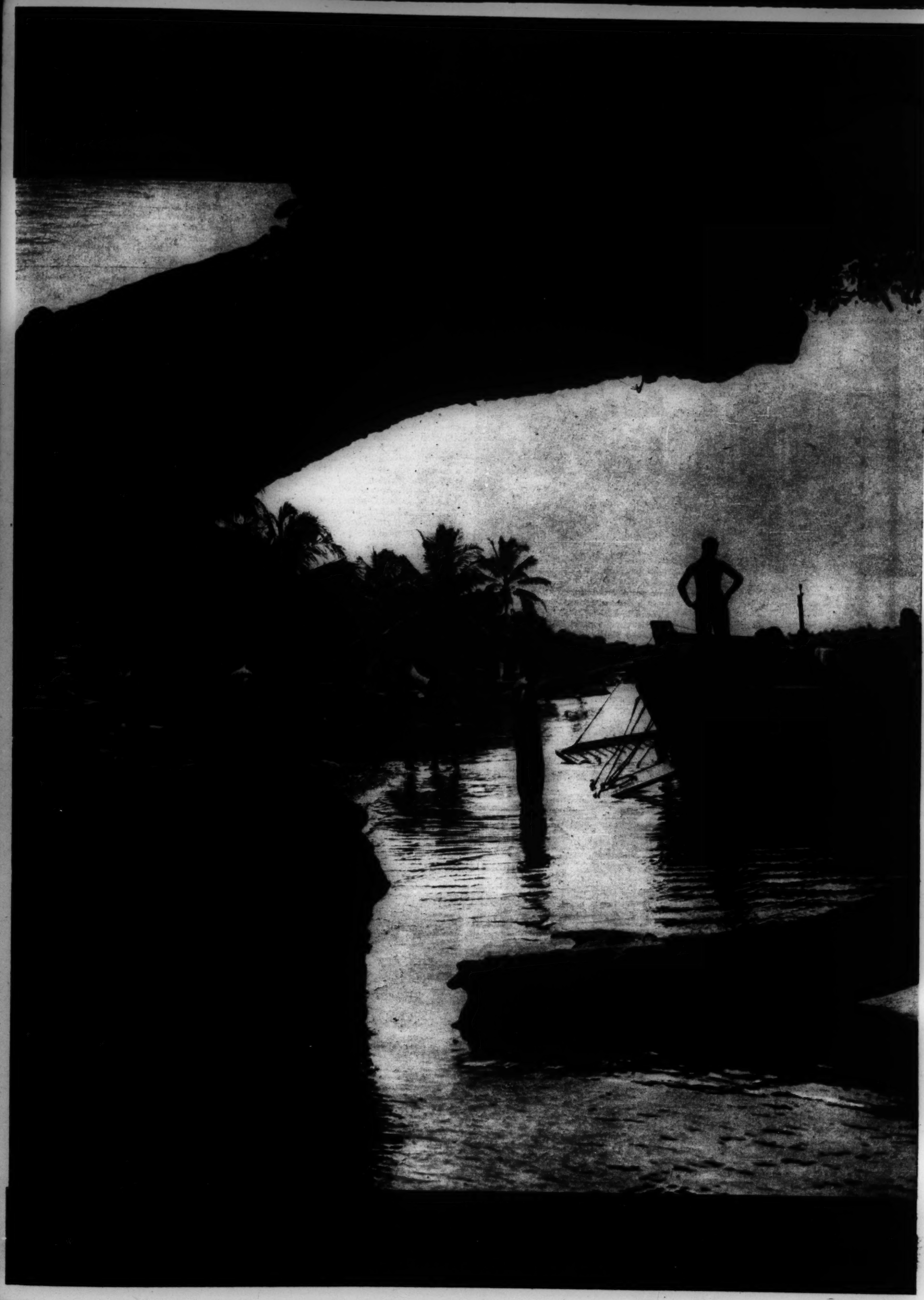
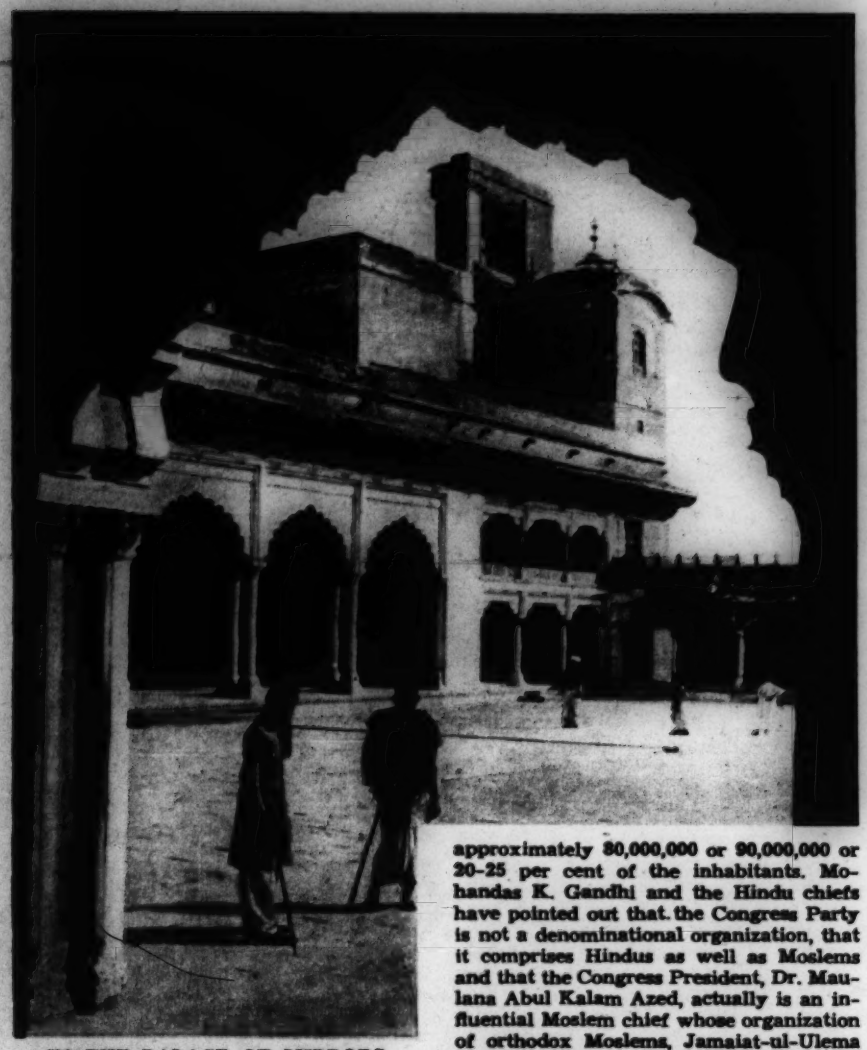


Pakistan, Key to Moslem World

By Egon Kaskeline



IN THE PALACE OF MIRRORS
Here, Inside the Fort of Lahore, the Transfer of the Punjab to British Rule Took Place in 1849

WHEN, IN APRIL, 1943, the national congress of the All-India Moslem League met at New Delhi, the British Government was severely criticized. Dr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah who calls himself Al Kaid el Azim that means "the great Leader" of all Moslems in India, warned the British that patience of Indian Moslems was completely exhausted and that they wanted the British to carry out the League's suggestion for a partition of India into Moslem and Hindu states. Other Moslem leaders were still more outspoken and threatened the British with a "Moslem revolution" if "Pakistan," the Moslem Indian state, would not be achieved in a near future. The Moslem leaders were, at the same time, more hostile than ever to the Indian Congress Party and declared that they would resist by force the imposition of a Federal Constitution on India.

Yet while the British Government has not concealed its apprehension at the Hindu leaders' campaign for Indian independence, the threats of the Indian Moslem chiefs apparently left London undisturbed. The Mohammedans of India have always been the favorite child of the British régime in India. Malevolent observers of Indian conditions even pretended that Dr. Jinnah's and other Moslem leaders' secession from the Indian Congress Party, of which they had been prominent members, had been—at least partly—staged by the British Government who wanted to split India's move to independence. There can be little doubt that the British have always looked with favor on the Moslem claim for partition of India because it helped them to prove their contention that abolition of British rule over India would immediately throw the unhappy country into violent and bloody civil war.

Actually, the situation is not so simple and the Indian Moslem leaders who are striving for partition are backed by an important and growing part of the Moslem population of India which represent approximately 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 or 20-25 per cent of the inhabitants. Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Hindu chiefs have pointed out that the Congress Party is not a denominational organization, that it comprises Hindus as well as Moslems and that the Congress President, Dr. Maulana Abul Kalam Azed, actually is an influential Moslem chief whose organization of orthodox Moslems, Jamaiat-ul-Ulema (Moslem Divines), completely backs the Congress' claim for Indian unity. The Hindus, moreover, stress that the separatist All-India Moslem League of Dr. Jinnah only represents a small but active minority among the Indian Moslems, that, for this reason, the League has always refused to disclose the number of its adherents and that at the elections for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies in 1935 only 322,000 or 5 per cent of the 7,300,000 Moslem voters voted for the Moslem League candidates.

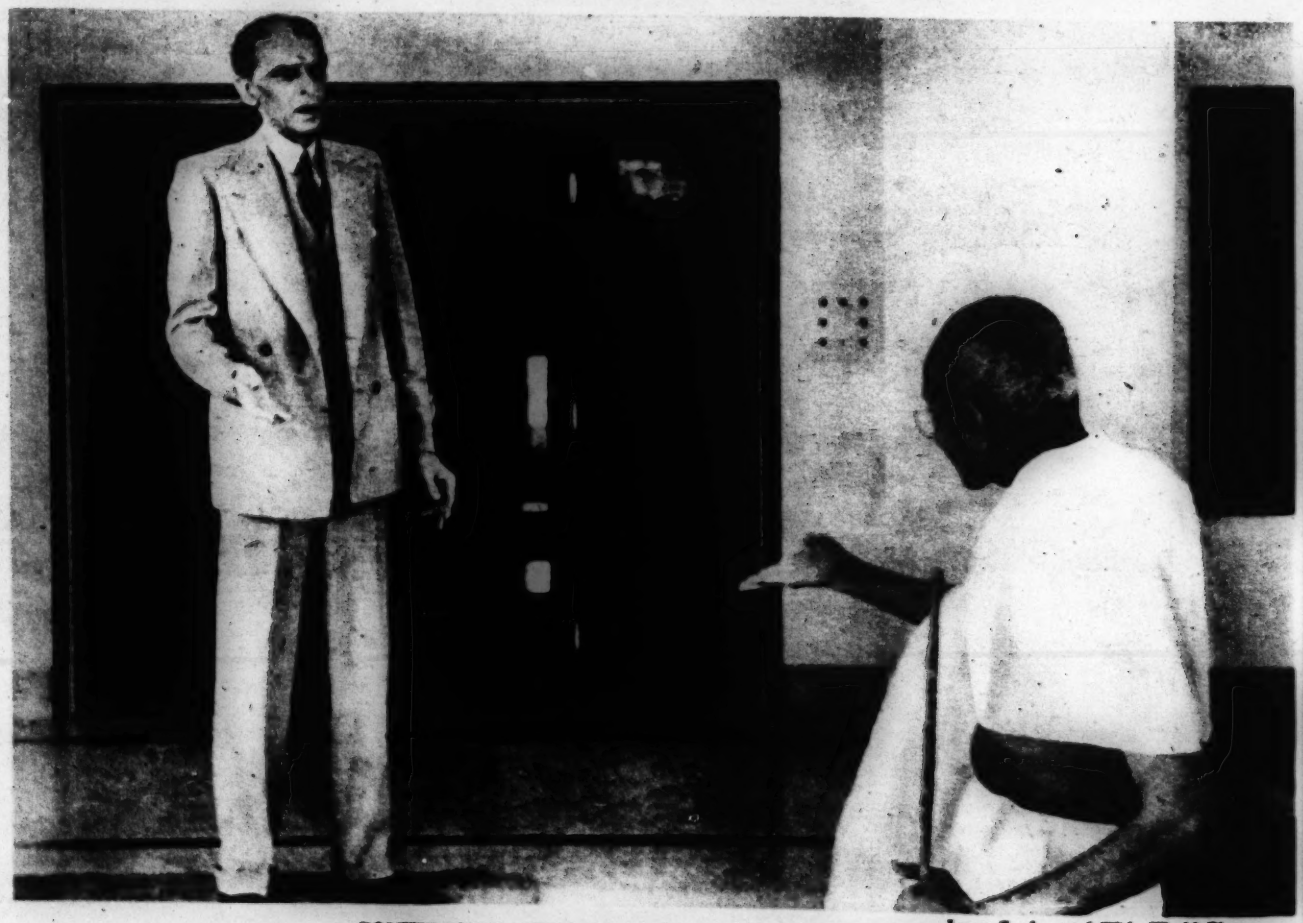
Since this time, however, and especially since Dr. Jinnah, in 1940, has come forward with his "Pakistan" program, thus giving a concrete aim to Indian Moslem aspirations, the influence of the Moslem League has been steadily growing in India's northern provinces where the Moslems are in a majority. An unbiased American observer has pointed out that "the Indian Moslems in general are steadily drifting into the league camp."

Dr. Jinnah, a skillful politician of British education, has far-reaching ambitions and his demagogy is increasingly winning support among the half-educated or illiterate Moslem masses. The "Pakistan State" which he claims to be his ultimate aim would contain a population of more than 100,000,000 inhabitants, only 59,000,000 of them being Moslems. The Moslem State in India would comprise two blocks of Indian provinces in the Northeast and the Northwest of the country: the Northeast block with Bengal and Assam, and the Northwest block with Sind, Beluchistan, Punjab and the Northwestern frontier province. The policy of the Moslem League has increasingly drifted toward claiming complete independence in the framework of the British Empire. One of their spokesmen, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, recently declared that "Pakistan will provide the Indian Moslems with independent states under the statute of Westminster: having their own flag, their own independent existence and their own foreign relations." The Moslem leaders, moreover, point out that "Pakistan will not contemplate amalgamation with any foreign kingdom nor with any Hindu State but proposes union of autonomous states in British India." If Jinnah and his followers succeed in realizing their aim, the Moslem State of Pakistan would form the largest and most populated of all Moslem independent communities in the world. There can be no doubt that creation of Pakistan would profoundly influence the political situation in the entire Islamic world which stretches from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Malayan Archipelago.

There are clear indications that Dr. Jinnah and the Moslem leaders are well aware of the most important rôle "Pakistan" is likely to play not only in India but in the Near East as well. There has been talk about the interpretation of the name of "Pakistan." Indian Moslem leaders declare that it means "Land of the Pure" and that this name should rebuke the orthodox Hindus who consider Moslems as unclean, dirty. Dr. Jinnah himself says that the name has been partly formed by the first letters of Punjab, Afghanistan, and Kashmir, thus forecasting a future expansion of the new Moslem Indian state beyond the frontiers of British India.

Although Dr. Jinnah has declared himself to be opposed to any expansive policy, the Moslem intelligentsia in India, as far as they support the League's separatist policy, have become increasingly radicalized and nationalistic minded. The Moslems of India have never forgotten their links with the other believers of Islam all over the world. It was Moslem India which most resented the abolition of the Khaliphat by the Turkish dictator, Kemal Ataturk, and it was the influence of Moslem Indian leaders which prevented the nomination of one of the Arab kings—King Hussein of Mekka and later King Ibn Saud of Arabia—to succeed the deposed Turkish Sultan as Khaliph.

The Indian Congress Party's (Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru) claims for independence of their country from British rule may represent a serious threat to British imperial power. Yet, setting up of an independent Moslem state in India under the leadership of Dr. Jinnah and other fanatical Moslem leaders would not only constitute a source of constant trouble in India but would also have far-reaching repercussions on the entire Moslem world. It should not be overlooked that the Moslem minority in India constitutes the most vigorous and warlike part of the population; that, today, not less than 50 per cent of the soldiers of the Indian Army and 80 per cent of the sailors of the Royal Indian Navy are Moslems and that, therefore, an independent Moslem state would immediately set up a powerful and experienced army.



James Sowders and Wide World Photos

CONFERENCE WITH MOHANDAS K. GANDHI AT DELHI
India's Great Hindu Leader and Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Political Leader of 70,000,000 Moslems, Leave the Latter's Home for a Conference With the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow

Troubled Waters For Tokyo

By Louis B. Wright

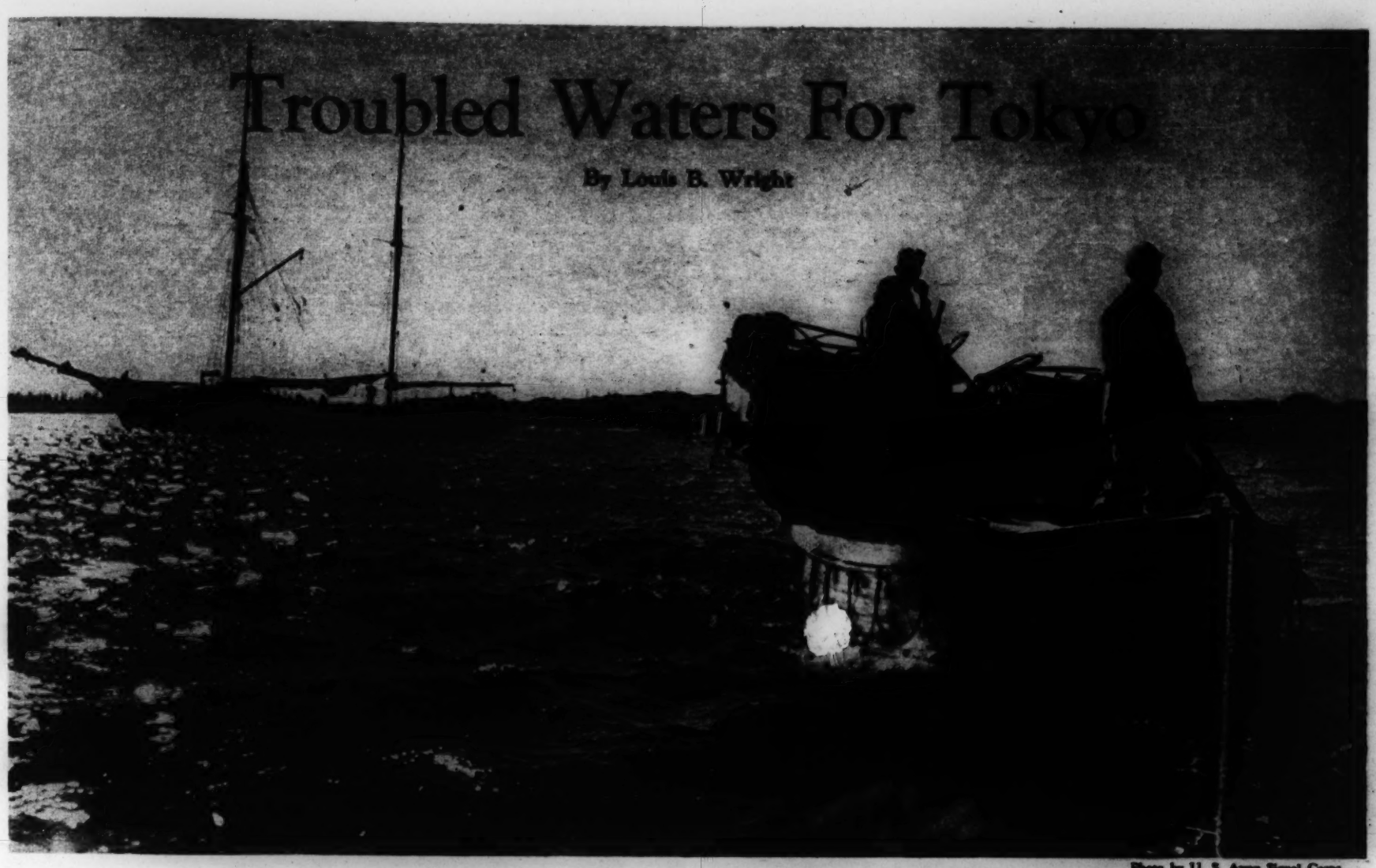


Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

"THE ISLANDS WANT UNITY AND PROTECTION UNDER ENLIGHTENED AND RESPONSIBLE WORLD POWERS"

On the Sparkling, Sun-Shot Waters of a South Pacific Seascape, U. S. Task Force Members Bring an Army Jeep Ashore on an Island Near New Caledonia for Reconnaissance

DURING THE PAST century and a half, the civilized peoples of Europe and America have not done much realistic thinking about the vast region of the South Seas. To most of the Occidental world, the islands in that ocean waste have represented a sort of Never-Never land, as unknown and as obscure as the continent of the lost Atlantis. For a brief interval in the late 18th century, the Polynesians were revealed to an admiring Europe as the perfect example of Rousseau's noble savage. Shortly thereafter evangelical Christians carried to Tahiti the gospel according to John Calvin. During the following century, European nations gradually, and sometimes reluctantly, acquired dominion over most of the islands.

The United States was a late-comer in its acquisitions, and was even more reluctant than other nations. Until Dec. 7, 1941, the South Seas remained in popular fancy a realm of romantic escape rather than a strategic area of vital importance to the life and safety of great nations.

The United States was particularly slow to realize the significance of the South Seas to its own welfare. American whalers, it is true, had driven their ships into most of the palm-fringed harbors of that region, and the merchantmen of the China trade had long used the Hawaiian Islands as a point of supply and recreation; but before 1898 the American people generally felt that the Pacific islands were almost as remote as the moon, and exerted even less influence on their national destiny than that celestial body.

A few explorers and navigators saw the value of territorial control and made suggestions that sound like modern devotees of geopolitics, but their voices went unregarded. Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who "opened" Japan in 1853-54, was the first American to give an official and comprehensive opinion on the tremendous value of the Pacific islands to the future welfare of the United States.

Perry realized that technological advances would shorten the sailing time between the United States and the mainland of Asia. In the squadron which he led to Japan he had a new kind of warship—the steam frigate Mississippi, harbinger of a day when the immensity of the Pacific Ocean would dwindle under the magic of speed. The development of commerce and peaceful communications with Asia, Perry pointed out, would require coaling bases and ports of refuge for the ships of nations engaged in peaceful trade. And he earnestly recommended that the United States take possession of strategic islands suitable for such bases. A series of protected harbors, from Hawaii to the mainland of Asia, was his dream, and he suggested that Americans occupy the Ryukyu Islands (then called the Lew Chews), stretching southward from Japan toward Formosa. Farther to the eastward were the Bonins, which were also desirable. He also suggested that we declare a protectorate over Formosa, then seeking freedom from the nominal possession of China. With clearer logic than many a later statesman, Perry declared that if the United States proposed to open Japan for trade with the western world, we must be prepared for the consequences of that step. We must be ready to protect our own and other nations' commerce with Asia, and we must have bases that would guarantee our ability to give this protection against the changing whims of the Japanese and others who might become hostile.

Concerning the establishment of bases in the western Pacific, he remarked that "the occupation of the principal ports of those islands for the accommodation of our ships of war, and for the safe resort of merchant vessels of whatever other nation, would be a measure not only justified by the strictest rules of moral law, but . . . by the laws of stern necessity." The State Department took another view and promptly vetoed his suggestions. Washington, in its wisdom, advised the Commodore that the suspicions of Japan might be aroused if we showed too strong a hand. Trade was the aim of our expedition, and nothing must be done to displease our potential customers in Japan. Moreover, the surrender of an island, once we had taken possession, would be embarrassing, and it would be "inconvenient and expensive to maintain a force there to retain it." All of which sounds like the arguments in Congress in 1939 against the proposed fortification of Guam.

Perry made temporary arrangements for coaling stations, but nothing came of his dream of strategic bases. For nearly a half century the United States continued to resist suggestions of Pacific expansion. Only under the momentary imperialism of 1898 when President McKinley asserted that God had given him a mandate to occupy the Philippines, were we persuaded also to accept the Hawaiian Islands. The United States remained skeptical of all expansion beyond its continental borders.

The present war in the Pacific and the advent of air power have demonstrated the futility of further American isolation from responsibility in the Pacific. Regardless of whether this nation likes the job, it is now obliged to assume a share of responsibility for peace in the Pacific, or it will face national ruin. Despite Pearl Harbor and all of its implications, some isolationists still cling to the old illusion of withdrawals, but the logic of events is against them. Although old-fashioned imperialism is fortunately gone, responsibility for insuring future peace by the occupation of strategic posts has been thrust upon the United States, along with the other nonaggressive nations.

If the United States and Great Britain do not see their responsibility—or, to put it another way, their essential self-interest—their failure to awake cannot be blamed upon the South Pacific island world. For years intelligent island dwellers, scattered from Honolulu to Port Moresby, have marveled at the shortsightedness of Washington and Whitehall and have complained bitterly at the folly of national politics, which they believed would end in disaster—as, indeed, proved true. Now, faced with a grim struggle for survival, the islands which are yet free from Japanese domination are clamoring for more intelligent policies in the future.

As everyone with an ounce of hindsight is now quick to agree, the decision to award the Marshall, Caroline, and other German islands to Japan at the end of the World War was a fatal error whose magnitude cannot yet be measured. At the time, Australia vigorously objected, but the home government blandly ignored the voices from Down Under. Woodrow Wilson also objected, but American

(Continued on page 14)

Photo by Navy Through Harris & Ewing

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE WAR FRONT

Canned Apricots From American Food Factories Are Part of the Regular Fare Furnished to Fighting Men in Remote Corners of the World

Fun of the Forces

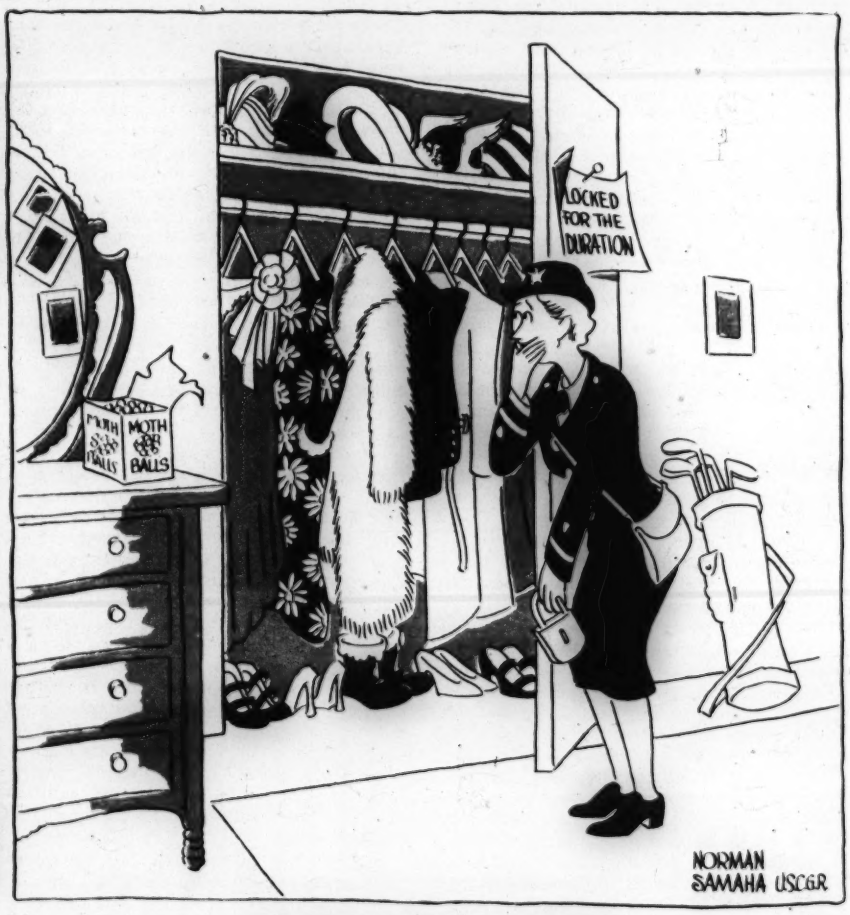
By Norman Samaha
United States Coast Guard Reserve

KNOTTY PROBLEMS

SALUTE!

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE SPARS?

BUT—IT NEVER HAPPENS HERE



THE REGULATIONS *ARE* UNIFORM

His Career Measures Harvard

By Robert K. Shellaby

JEROME D. GREENE
Retiring Secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University

INSTITUTIONS have been called the lengthening shadows of individuals, so it may be fitting to adapt the metaphor to say that Harvard University can be measured by the career of an individual such as Jerome D. Greene.

Long-time Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, organizer of a forerunner of the Brookings Institution, molder of the Rockefeller Foundation, one-time international banker, current president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, patron of many another cultural and civic enterprise, Mr. Greene would nevertheless be the first to disclaim any aptness in the metaphor. Yet his modesty and reticence are characteristic of builders and shapers of institutions, and any disclaimer would add to the aptness in a great tradition.

Mr. Greene's retirement from his Harvard secretaryship on July 1 offers a vantage point from which to review his career—and measure Harvard. Like any educational institution, Harvard cannot be measured in a vacuum. Its product is a good basis of measurement, and Jerome Greene is a good product.

♦ ♦ ♦

Any review of his career at this time, however, must be incomplete, for his career is unfinished: he's remaining active as head of the Boston Symphony, trustee and treasurer of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, Secretary of Harvard's Board of Overseers, and Honorary Keeper of the Corporation Records, the latter a post set up to do him honor.

When interviewed in his office in Massachusetts Hall shortly after Harvard announced his retirement, Mr. Greene said he welcomed the release from routine, because it would leave him free to plunge in full taste into personal interests. Those interests are as wide as Harvard itself, any one of which could be a career in itself.

Jerome Greene was born in Yokohama, the son of Daniel Crosby and Mary Jane Forbes Greene. His father was the first missionary sent to Japan by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Young Greene received his Bachelor's degree from Harvard in 1896 and was a student in the Law School from 1897 to 1899. He received an honorary A. M. degree from Harvard in 1914 and another, LL.D., in 1937, the year after directing Harvard's Tercentenary Celebration.

Besides founding the Alumni Bulletin 45 years ago, he started the University Gazette and the Harvard Alumni Directory.

Secretary of three presidents of Harvard, Mr. Greene in July of 1901 became Secretary to President Eliot. With the name of the post changed in 1905 to that of Secretary to the Corporation, he continued in office until 1910, serving the final year under President Lowell. He again became Secretary in 1934, under President Conant.

He has served twice as an elected member of the Board of Overseers, 1911-13 and 1917-23. In 1924 he staged the celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of Dr. Eliot.

In 1910, Mr. Greene became general manager of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, serving two years. He also became trustee of that institute and of the General Education Board, and trustee and secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation.

During the first war, his relief work included chartering and loading the first Belgian relief ships from the United States consigned by the Rockefeller Foundation to Herbert Hoover's organization.

Later, he was executive secretary of the American Shipping Mission in London, which represented the United States on the Allied Maritime Transport Council. In 1919, he served as Joint Secretary of the Reparations Commission at the Peace Conference in Paris.

Two of the more important rôles Mr. Greene says he is "proud" to have played were as an organizer of a research institute which in an amalgamation became the Brookings Institution, and as an active member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, whose international chairman he was from 1929 to 1933.

♦ ♦ ♦

From 1932 to 1934, he served as Wilson Professor of International Politics at the University of Wales, occupying the chair set up in honor of America's World War President.

From 1918 to 1932, Mr. Greene was a member of the banking firm of Lee Higginson & Co., specializing in foreign finance and national credits. His business interests took him on three extensive trips through Latin America, four times to Japan, twice to China, and a great many times to Europe.

A keen observer of world affairs today, he says he retains a close interest in Japan, due to circumstances of his birth, business interests, and travels, during which he has met many Japanese prime ministers, ambassadors, and other officials.

"Japan, of course, must be disarmed and the fruitage of her aggressions since 1931 must be taken away," he said when interviewed recently. "Japan lost her best chance for primacy in the Far East when she chose the path of war. Had Japan used for peace the vast amounts of money lost in the China venture and in preparing for her present war with the Allies, Japan would have had a high standard of living today which would have been the source of admiration on every side and would have won her good-will for the very primacy which she thought she could gain by aggression."

A "concrete proposal" for the remaking of Japan he supports is a constitutional change making the military subordinate to the civil administration.

"Tojo, not Hirohito, is the symbolic enemy; the Emperor is practically a puppet. It would be well if the Imperial Household could follow the pattern of Britain's Royal Family and become the symbol for all that's good in Japanese life," he said.

Mr. Greene is being succeeded in the Corporation post by A. Calvert Smith '14, now Assistant to President Conant. Paying "my respects" to journalism for giving him invaluable experience in his later career, Mr. Greene pointed out in good humor that he had been an undergraduate president of the Harvard Crimson, whose other presidents, he said, included his successor "and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

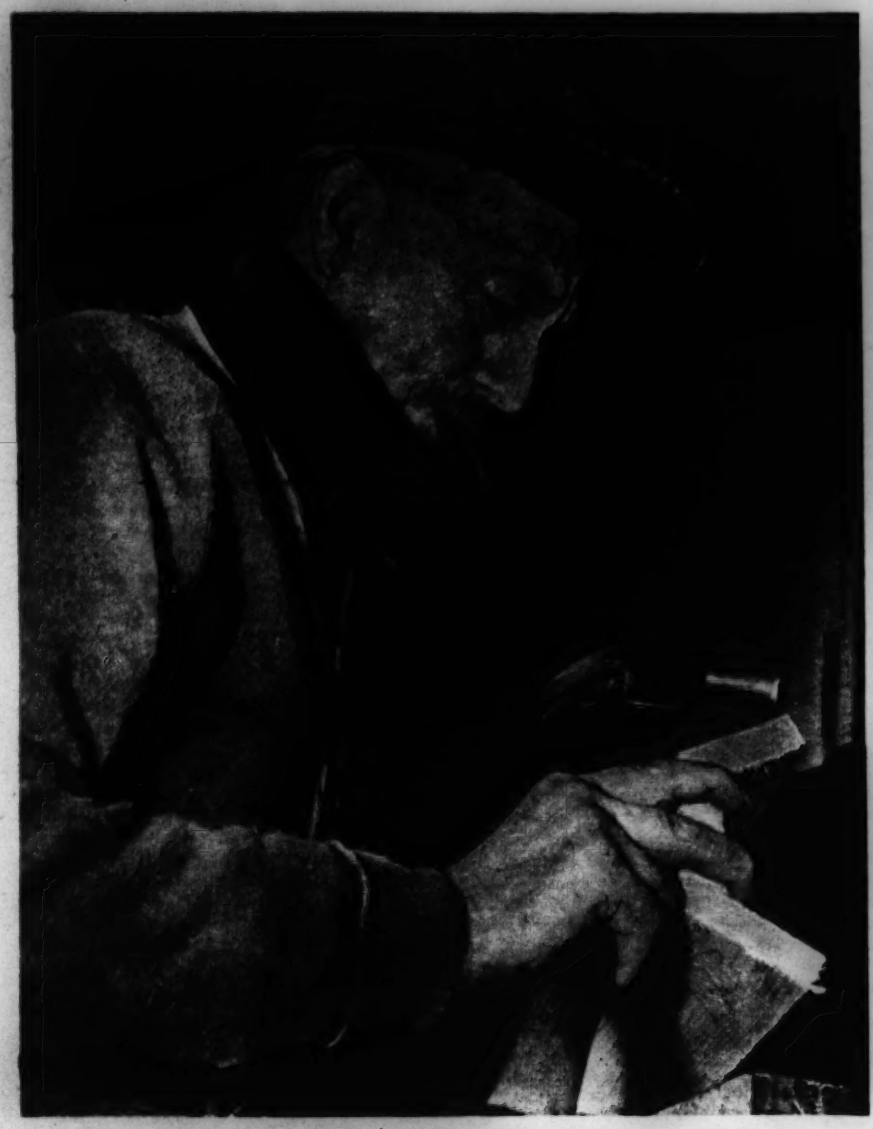
Of all the expressions of gratitude which Mr. Greene is receiving these days from admiring Harvardians, none is perhaps more pleasing than that of the Alumni Bulletin, saying: "With Charles William Eliot, James Bryce, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, he is one of the few men who have ever received two Harvard honorary degrees. If any man deserves a third one, it is he."

Photos by Staff Photographer

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S MEMORIAL GATE
One of the Many Entrances to America's Most Renowned College

Hidden Treasures of Labor

By Dorothea Kahn



THIS OLD-TIMER MAKES AMMUNITION CRATES IN A MILL AT KINGSTON, MASS.

Associated Press and Wide World Photos

MOTHER OF THREE SOLDIERS INSPECTS PROPELLER PARTS AT THE CURTISS-WRIGHT PLANT

WHAT'S BECOME of the "unemployables"? If you look hard for them, you'll find that many have left the relief rolls for lathes and grinding machines, for filing departments and shipping rooms. The fact is that the unemployables are going to work. And to judge by the comments of their employers, they are making good.

The word "unemployable" is suddenly shown to have been a relative term all the time. Unhappily, many people accepted it as final, even when it concerned themselves. They let themselves accept all the limitations the term implies.

But now industry, largely responsible for the widespread use of the expression during the period of slack business, when it commonly made 45 years the employment age limit, is helping to make the word obsolete. It is training and hiring older men and women, and putting the so-called physically handicapped to work at a wide variety of jobs which it finds they can perform well.

* * *

Chicago welfare officials, who last year found jobs for over 5,000 of the folks industry previously had rejected, are a little puzzled how to answer when you ask, "Were these unemployables?"

"Most of them would have been called that a year and a half ago," replied a placement official. "A person over 45 was supposed to be no good. It's different now."

Another official was asked if industry is prejudiced against older workers.

"Not any more," he said decisively.

A social work expert put it this way: "The meaning of the word unemployable depends upon the labor market."

There's nothing quite so convincing as cases. Social service people realize that, and instead of generalizing, they tell you about Mr. A and Mrs. B and let you draw your own conclusions. So we'll follow their example, and quote some of their case stories.

Here are a few from the files of the Chicago Welfare Administration. All concern former "reliefers."

"A man 66 years of age came in and said he wanted to get off relief and help the war effort. We found him light factory work.

"A former conductor, aged 68, came to our office daily until we found him work. We placed him with a bakers' supply manufacturing company, where he earns 80 cents an hour at a machine.

"A woman who had not worked outside her home for 25 years seemed at first to be too old and too heavy for regular employment. But she wanted very much to get off relief. We found her work by the week, sewing linings in fur coats. She was discouraged at first because she could not sew as fast as other employees, but her employer told us he was well satisfied and urged her to remain. She's making good."

A study of the older worker was recently made by George P. Hambrecht, director of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, for the American Public Welfare Association. Mr. Hambrecht queried local directors of vocational and adult education in Wisconsin as to their experience in training older people.

In these reports the older workers came out with shining colors.

Here are some of the replies Mr. Hambrecht received:

"The older trainees, who had ambition and a desire to learn, were our most successful trainees. Age, as such, seemed to have no effect on the trainees' ability to learn. . . ."

One supervisor told Mr. Hambrecht of experiences with older pupils which had led him to conclude that "the old adage that you can't teach an old dog new tricks seems to be believed by too many people."

"One evening," said this school supervisor, "as I was going through the hall in our school I met one of the pupils who was taking the training course in welding —a man 62 years old. When he saw me he seized my hand and shook it and slapped me on the back.

" 'I've got a job,' he cried, jumping up in the air and clicking his heels together. He told me that he had been on WPA for 10 years and had given up hope of ever being able to make a better living."

Here are other cases reported by different schools to Mr. Hambrecht:

"Two unemployed men, aged 70 and 68, trained as lathe machine operators, are now employed and doing well.

"A woman, aged 65, who has a son in service, was given training as a horizontal drill press operator and is employed in a war industry.

"A former bartender of 50, who had been a machinist originally, took a refresher course, became a defense instructor, and then took a civil service examination for the Navy Ordance Department, where he has received two promotions.

"A man who had been a submarginal farmer all his life, and had reached the age of 62 with very little education, was trained to be a welder. He is now a top welder at the G— shipyards."

Not only teachers and supervisors, but industry itself is giving its approval to the older workers.

Here are some comments from industrial shop superintendents:

"It has been our experience that the older men are more interested in their work than the younger. If not crowded or high pressured, they work well and accomplish a great deal."

"On some jobs, particularly routine jobs, we would prefer older men. Bench workers over 60 are more stable on routine jobs not requiring too much physical labor."

Another superintendent listed a group of older men who were doing well and concluded with the mention of a man of 63. "D— is doing fine on a milling machine. Could use another like him."

Mr. Hambrecht draws some conclusions regarding unemployable reports. If the older people appear less able than the young, he thinks it is because they have lost self-confidence and have developed self-consciousness—consciousness of past failures and of physical disabilities which they have come to exaggerate because they have so little else to think about. The "cure," as he sees it, is regular work with promotions to keep the individual on his mettle, and continuous schooling running parallel with work. Mr. Hambrecht believes not only in vocational schooling but in a broader education in American and international problems to keep the worker alert mentally.

* * *

"For as long as we are learning," concludes this teacher of adults, "we are growing; and as long as we are growing, mentally and vocationally, we are young."

Just as a ban on age is lifted suddenly, so are the barriers to employment of the handicapped. A study recently made by the War Manpower Commission using the Michigan branch of the United States Employment Service found the so-called physically handicapped successfully working as aircraft riveters, truck drivers, electricians, grinders, lathe operators, and so on and on.

"Persons with sight, hearing, and other defects are finding their way into industry in increasing numbers," reports Montague A. Clark, district director of the War Manpower Commission. And they are proving their value there. Just to give an idea of what kinds of jobs are being adequately performed by partially sighted persons, the makers of the survey selected 100 such people at random from United States Em-

(Continued on page 14)

Nordic Composer, a National Hero

By Paul Nettl

EDVARD GRIEG AND HIS WIFE, NINA

After a Painting by S. Kroyer. Grieg's Contributions to Norwegian Music Have Inspired Many of His Embattled Countrymen Suffering Under the Nazi Yoke.

RECENTLY the newspapers brought the news that the Nazis had replaced the Polish inscription on the Chopin monument in Warsaw with a German one to indicate that Chopin was of German descent. Accordingly, one should not be surprised to hear reports that Edvard Grieg, whose hundredth anniversary was celebrated on June 15, is also being claimed by the Nazis as one of their own.

Even before the Nazis, the Nordic qualities in Grieg had fascinated the Emperor William II, who, on one of his excursions to the north, invited the composer onto his yacht, showed him all kinds of courtesies and would have liked to have him for his own private skald. When he heard Grieg's "Sigurd Iorsalfar" he became so enthusiastic that he had his newly born grandson baptized Sigurd.

But still Norwegian music from time immemorial has been quite different from German music. In some respects it has much stronger connections with Scottish and Irish music than with German. The name of the composer, in fact, is Scottish. The founder of Norwegian music is of Scotch descent on his father's side of the family. The grandfather of the composer spelled his name John "Greig." He was from Aberdeen, and held the position of British Consul General in Bergen. It may well be the Scottish-Norwegian mixture which has had such a beneficent effect on the development of Grieg's particular musical talent.

Grieg is to Norway a national hero perhaps even more significant than Ibsen and Bjornson. His music expresses the introspective lyric nature of the Norwegian and his land. The music of Norway belongs, like that of the Russians, the Czechs, the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Spaniards, to that distinctive periphery group of musical cultures. These peoples on the borders of European culture have a music more closely related to folk music than have the nations with a whole musical culture, as, for instance, the Germans, the French, and the Italians. Also, the music of Smetana, Dvořák, Albeniz and Bartok is saturated with folk music. But there is hardly any other composer who has such an intimate relationship with the folk music as Grieg. Without the Norwegian song and the Nordic dance Grieg would be nothing.

In Norway has dwelt for thousands of years a people which, under the influence of a peculiar environment and an inherited, peculiar, natural ability, developed a cultural difference from that of the rest of Europe. From the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, however, this people passed through a period of cultural hibernation, that "Nordic sleep" which Ibsen ridiculed, which, however, prepared the way for the dream-like romantic culture which a Nordic poet has designated as the culture of "dewy roses."

"TROLDHAUGEN"—HILL OF THE TROLLS

The Home Where Edvard Grieg Spent Some of His Happiest and Most Musically Inspired Years

It almost seems as if the musical poetry of Grieg, his numerous lyrical pieces, his elfin dances, his spring dances, his colorful marriage processions, were less reflection of this Nordic sleep. The adventurous vikings and heroic warriors had turned into dreamy Nordic poets and harpists. Grieg belongs in this category. His life was in no way heroic. It was the life of a dreamer. He was an indifferent student in the elementary school of his home town, Bergen, and in his autobiographical sketch of himself he related humorously how as a boy he thought up the most remarkable excuses for playing hookey from school to avoid the tortures of instruction and concentration on his studies.

Already then Grieg was a dreamer and when as a 12-year-old he proudly brought his first composition to school, he was laughed at. He wasn't even a good musician in his youth, and even as an old man he never forgot the threatening voice of his musical mother, who called from the kitchen to him when he was playing the piano: "F-sharp! F-sharp! Not F!" But not even in Leipzig, where he studied at the world-famous conservatory, was he a good student. He remained a dreamer who hated the etudes of Czerny, Kuhlau, and Clementi as he himself said, "like the plague." Only Ignaz Moscheles and Carl Reinecke succeeded in brushing up a bit the technical side of his piano playing, and the famous theoretician, Ernst Richter, the teacher of two generations of composers, couldn't inspire to any great degree the blond, bright-eyed, snub-nosed Norwegian. His classmates, Arthur Sullivan, Franklin Taylor, Walter Bache, put him completely in the shade.

Grieg later said that he had to shake the dust of Leipzig from his shoes before he became what he really was. In Leipzig he had been a dismal imitator of Schumann and Mendelssohn. Not until he became acquainted in Copenhagen with a Nordic musician, Richard Nordraak, did he recognize the true foundation of his genius. "It was as if the scales fell from my eyes," he said. "From Nordraak I learned for the first time what the Norwegian folk song was, and learned to know my own nature."

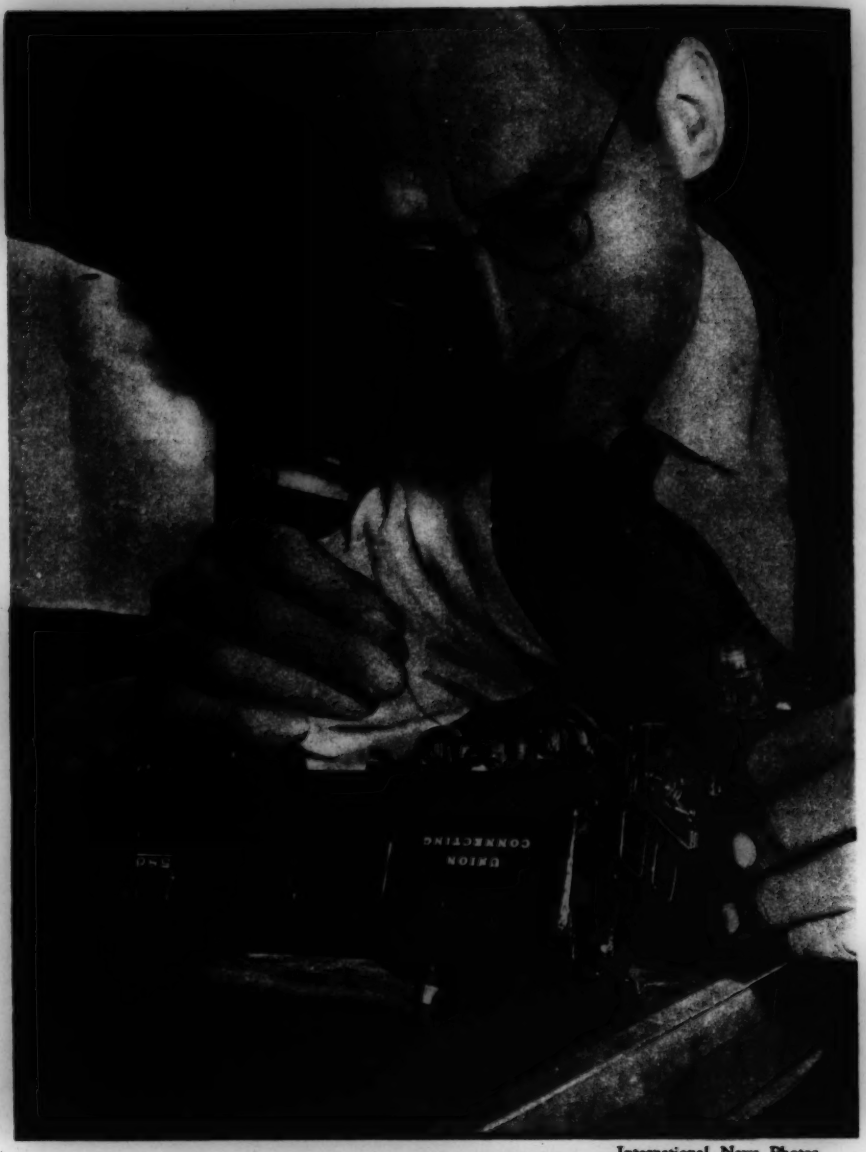
From then on Grieg's career progressed ever upward. He went to Oslo and then in 1870, under a state stipend, to Rome, where he met Liszt and secured his hearty approval. Liszt was enthusiastic about Grieg's music. The characteristic harmonies, the archaistic melodies and rhythms fascinated him. In fact, the discovery of northern national music in Europe resulted from Grieg's unparalleled career. Almost overnight Grieg became one of the most frequently played composers of Europe and America. However, it must not be forgotten that the music publishing house Peters, in Leipzig, or its head, Dr. Abraham, whom Grieg called his second father, were greatly responsible for the spread of Grieg's music around the year 1900. There was hardly a piano in Europe and America upon which the pink volumes of the Peters editions with the curlicued initial G did not repose.

It must be admitted that the Grieg inflation perhaps went a little too far. It has lessened the appreciation of the real worth of Grieg's music. People became tired of Grieg, and that is the real reason for the fact that this composer with his original melodic thoughts and sparkling temperament is today so underestimated. He shares this fate with Edward MacDowell, who not only on account of his Scotch descent has affinity with Grieg, but also in intellectual-musical respects is related to him. Like Grieg, he was a musician of the type of the old Scottish bards, and like Grieg he expressed musically the beauties of his homeland—in MacDowell's case, America. Thus Grieg, through MacDowell, has exerted an influence on the development of American music, just as did Dvořák, another European national musician.

Grieg wrote no operas, wrote no great symphonies and only a little chamber music of grand style. He is a lyric writer, whose strength is in small, precise, but unusually plastic, forms. In these smaller genre he dreams the life of his youth and of the Norwegian people. In his "Lyric Pieces," in his "Norwegian Dances," in the orchestral suites and the three magnificent violin sonatas, in the piano concerto, the pièce de résistance of thousands

(Continued on page 14)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY IS AN ENGINEER
Clark H. Pool, Jr., Prepares to Turn Down a Locomotive Wheel on One of the Workshop Lathes



International News Photos

IT'S AS GOOD AS A GAME WITH THE CHILDREN
William Pasewark, Another Member of the Society, Oils a Diesel Electric Switcher Engine

They've Been Working on the Railroad

PERSPECTIVE OF THE MINIATURE RAILROAD
Each Man Fills a Specific Station in the Waverly Yard of the Union Connecting Railroad

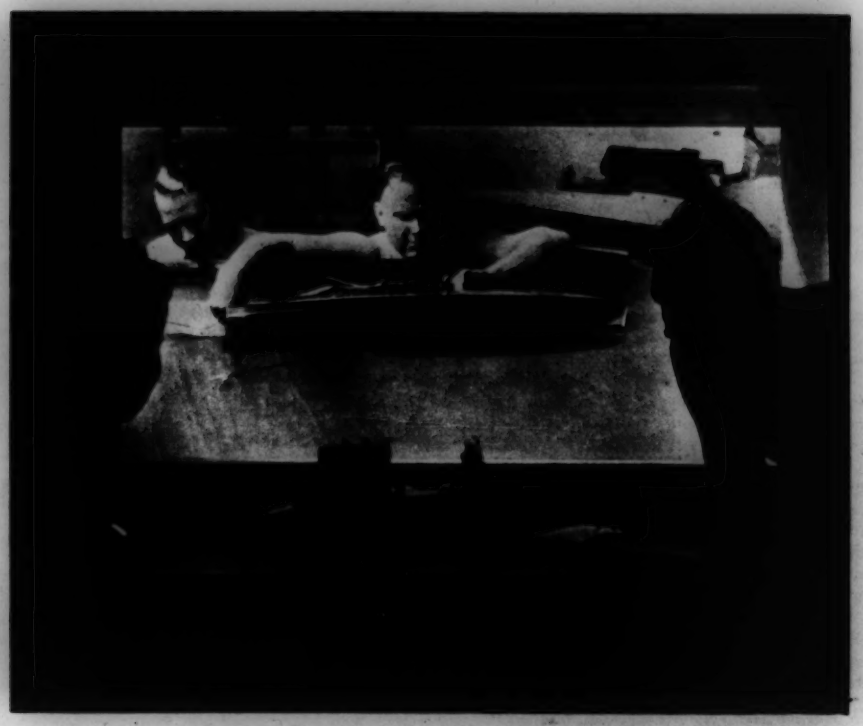
IN A BUILDING bordering on Times Square in New York there is being constructed an amazing railroad line. It is being built by a group of grownups, who are members of the New York Society of Model Engineers. All of them are over 21 and all have a "mature interest" in any field of model making.

The tiny railroad, with its model toy trains, is known as the "Union Connecting Railroad." It is complete with timetable schedule, scenery, signals, controls and rolling stock, all built to a scale of ¼ inch to the foot. Approximately 10 miles of cabling is used to carry the power to the railroad via a third rail. Approximately 400,000 ties, each 3/16 of an inch square, all made in the Society's shops, were used in the railroad's construction. Nearly 1,600,000 spikes were required to hold the rails on the ties.

Already the railroad consists of nearly a mile and a half of "O" gauge track, but it is far from completed. Members of the Society expect it will be finished about 10 years after the war, for with half of the membership serving in the armed forces, and nearly all of the rest in war industry, little progress is being made these days. It takes about 10,000 man-hours of work to make completely 100 feet of track, including table work, track work, wiring, signaling, controlling and scenery. With labor figured very low at 25 cents an hour, the insured value of the road at present is $35,000. The road is the property of the Society, but most of the rolling stock belongs to the individual members.

A lesser-known division of the Society is the Marine Group, which devotes its interest to the construction of midget racing motorboats that have attained the phenomenal speed of 70 miles per hour.

FOUR TRAINS KEEP THE SWITCHMAN BUSY
Herbert W. Ruddock, at the Switch Control Board, Moves His Four Trains Through the Station, Seen at the Right Center



TESTING TANK FOR THE MARINE GROUP
Charles Kieper, Consolidated Edison Engineer, Prefers Boats to Trains and Holds His Midget Power Boat Ready for a Test

THE "WIDGET" TAKES AN EXPERIMENTAL RUN
New Streamline Railcar of the Future Is Tried Out on the Union Connecting Railroad

ONCE A RAILROAD MAN, HE SUPERVISES
"Hank" Mandeville Watches a Train Over the High Level Bridge on Green River

TROUBLE IN THE MIDDLEPORT CONTROL BOARD
When a Signal or a Switch Fails to Work, Troubleshooters Ruddock, Lipman, and Seymann Get Busy

AN ENGINE GETS A REGULAR OVERHAULING
Members Own Most of the Rolling Stock, But the Society Provides Stations, Tracks, Bridges and Other Stationary Equipment

Among the New Books

Christian Bases of World Order

Christian Bases of World Order: The Merrick Lectures for 1943. Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $2.

IT IS BOTH INTERESTING and heartening to note the recent publication of book after book insisting that the postwar world must be based on a Christian foundation if its stability is to be assured. In line with this trend of thought the present volume sets forth lectures delivered at Ohio Wesleyan University by 12 authorities, each of whom provides a refreshing and individual approach to their common problem of describing the Christian bases of world order.

In the introductory lecture, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace argues that while "democracy is the only true expression of Christianity," the Western democracies cannot expect ultimate success unless they demonstrate the practicality of their religion, a demonstration involving not only the willingness "to put God's earth more completely at the service of mankind," but also the practical readiness to co-operate with other enlightened nations in implementing this high ideal.

Following this opening chapter, the first main section of the book outlines "Fundamental Christian Principles" as viewed by four of the lecturers. Bishop McConnell of New York sees God Himself as acting "under moral responsibility in the use of power," and contends logically that a like responsibility devolves upon us; while he would have the nations "create a policy of togetherness which will make possible a separateness of national development that will give each people a chance at its highest and best life."

* * *

Discussing "The Christian concept of man," Dr. Willis J. King assures us that "the trend of science today" is toward the recognition that "man cannot be explained in terms of matter"; while Prof. Edgar S. Brightman in his consideration of nature re-emphasizes his "hypothesis of personalism," to the effect that "the universe is a society of persons—or of selves, including both subpersonal, human, and superhuman selves." Then, too, he describes nature as "the very life and being of God in one area of his personality."

That democracy has a spiritual basis is the contention of Dr. Umphrey Lee, who points out that even the opponents of democracy see it as essentially committed to "the Christian ethic."

* * *

The final division of the volume is devoted to seven lectures setting forth "Factors in World Order." One of the most thought-provoking of these addresses is that by a Mexican scholar, Dr. Báez-Camargo, who gives an excellent and constructive outline of the race question and of practical means for its solution; distinguishing carefully between racism, or "racial prejudice," and race as such. He quotes the American Psychological Association as concluding that "there are no *innate* mental differences between the races," and goes on to suggest that such differences as develop are largely environmental, and to point out that "there are more real differences between a bulldog and a Pekingese than between an Englishman and a Chinese."

Professor Condliffe's lecture argues that if we would discipline ourselves for peace as we have for war, we could approach the establishment of economic freedom on an international scale; while Bjarne Braatoy and Vera Micheles Dean consider human welfare in its relation to land and to politics respectively. Professor Winslow predicts the establishment of extended national and international plans in the field of public health, arguing that the positive promotion of health is ultimately more important than the mere prevention of disease.

Carter Goodrich would have us consider the application to Labor of the social principles of Christianity; while the inspiring lecture by Reinhold Schairer reminds us that in the final analysis, "Human character is the source of world order or world disorder." The book as a whole is a distinct contribution to postwar planning.

T. L. L.

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For Understanding of Genius

Thomas Wolfe's Letters to His Mother, edited by John Skally Terry. New York: Scribners. $3.

THERE WAS SOMETHING gargantuan about Thomas Wolfe. It was not simply that he was six feet, seven inches tall, or that he produced novels of enormous length, but also that there was tremendous energy in him and that everything he did had an explosive effect. His own words in the letters he wrote to his mother confirm that impression. They reiterate his burning determination to write, so consuming that when he was working he sometimes forgot to eat or sleep, so absorbed was he in a furious rush to catch up with time, which he felt was slipping away under him like a great river.

The letters reveal him as a man colossal in egotism, a man fluent and sweeping and masterful—and sometimes childlike in his dependence upon the woman whom to the very end of his 37 years he always addressed as Mama.

* * *

Thomas Wolfe's letters to his mother have been edited with an introduction by one who knew both mother and son, John Skally Terry, of the department of English in New York University, where Wolfe was for a while an instructor.

Probably Wolfe expressed himself as frankly in these letters as in anything he ever wrote. They tell something of his college years at Chapel Hill and more of his graduate study at Harvard, where "no one knows you and you don't care," of his work with Prof. George Pierce Baker and his ambition to be a playwright, and then his inexorable determination to express himself as a novelist. "I think I am inevitable," he wrote. "Let who will call it conceit . . . the world's my oyster and I will open it and know the whole of it."

There are revealing glimpses of his family, hints of differences, of a feeling among some of them that he had received more than any of the others, and of his own weight of gratitude. He was no economist. Hopefully he would write, time after time, that all was going to be well with him financially. His salary at the university was going to suffice, he had enough money to make this or that trip, he could live more cheaply abroad, and then would come an appeal for help. "Mama, unfortunately I have not your saving instinct."

* * *

Not he, who would buy eight pounds of steak for three persons and insist upon having it all cooked. On the other hand, he was generous with his family and often would beg his mother to be easier with herself and "live a little now."

His home town of Asheville, North Carolina, annoyed him as much when it tried to lionize him as when it criticized him; and it did both. Again and again he besought his mother not to talk about his books until they were actually published, and then to let his publishers do the advertising. To the complaint that he used Asheville persons and incidents in his books, he insisted that the characters and scenes were of his own making, but the editor identifies the members of the Wolfe family with the Gants in "Look Homeward, Angel," and some of the incidents in his stories were written almost exactly as his mother, a born story-teller, related them. What Wolfe did was to give them universal significance.

He planned 15 or 20 books. Working 10, 12, 14 hours a day, at one period he wrote a quarter of a million words in three months.

The ambitions, the tremendous but unregulated earnestness, the pathetic, unceasing hope for peace and quietness in which to do his work, and the influence of his equally determined and assured mother became startlingly clear in these letters.

W. K. R.

The World of Poetry

A SLIM VOLUME of translated Norwegian poetry is "Eagle Wings," by Axel Gerhard Dehly, a native of Norway, lecturer on Norse culture, and professor of English speech at Malkin Conservatory (Auburndale, Mass.: Maydell Publications. $2.50).

The selections are from the poems of Bjørnson, Ibsen, and Wergeland, and a brief biography accompanies each group. These vigorous nineteenth-century writers led no ivory tower existence. All played an important part in public life. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, considered by many Norway's greatest novelist and poet, became one of the great liberal leaders of his time. In 1903 he received the Nobel prize for literature.

His contemporary, Henrik Ibsen, is better known to us as a dramatist than as a poet. Mr. Dehly tells us, however, that "Ibsen was first of all and by nature a poet and only by force of circumstances a writer of theatrical prose." He "spoke out fearlessly against all that was false."

* * *

Henrik Wergeland, exhibiting more than mere racial tolerance, in fact an understanding love of all mankind, led the movement for removing constitutional restrictions in Norway prohibiting the entry of Jews. In this small collection is a touching, dramatic narrative of his, entitled "Christmas Eve."

The story is that of Yakob, a Jewish peddler, traveling through the woods in a blizzard, toward a town where he expects to sell his pack of trinkets, on Christmas Eve. Hearing the wail of a young child, he searches for the source, losing himself time and again in the snowdrifts, but finally rescuing the little one. Yakob throws away his pack, and, we are told:

> Off came his well-worn cloak
> To wrap the form; his breast he bared, the frozen
> Cheek to warm, until his aging and remembering heart
> Infused with life, the young.

He carries the child, thus protected, through the storm, till he finds a peasant hut. When he knocks on the door and tells who he is, the couple inside reply:

> Then stay you there, outside;
> We nothing own to buy from you, and ill luck
> Will enter with you in this house this night,
> When he you slew was born!

The morning after, they open the door to find both Yakob and the child dead in the snow. And the child, they discover, is their own. Lodged at a distance, she had attempted to visit her parents on Christmas Eve.

* * *

Another powerful narrative among these translations is Ibsen's "Terje Viken," pronounced "Ter-yeh Veek-en." It is a tale beginning:

> There lived a singular, grizzled one
> On a lonely, wind-swept lea;
> He wished neither man nor beast to harm
> Whether on land or sea;
> But when the weather was looking bad,
> His eyes took an angry hue;
> And then folks said he was going mad,
> And those, who then the hardihood had
> To face Terje Viken, were few.

The story of the stormy sky's effect on him is one of a burning passion for revenge, cherished for years, to be healed at last, as the opportunity for revenge occurs, by the touch of a child. The account of Terje's battle with the sea and an enemy patrol, in his effort to bring food to his wife and baby in a besieged port, is told in direct and stirring language.

When his opportunity occurs to get even with the man responsible for his failure to save his family, he intends to mete out stern retribution, but his enemy's child touches him, and:

> A tear-drop trembled; a joyous pain
> Felt Terje, down by the fjord:
> "Great was my loss, but greater the gain;
> Perhaps it was best my hate was in vain—
> At any rate, thanks, dear Lord."

The book is too quickly read, but contains enough of a sample to introduce the English-reading public to a few of the gems among Norwegian poems.

PEARL STRACHAN

Books and Authors

The story of Russia's fighting leaders and the Russian armies from the Napoleonic wars to the victories of 1943 is the subject of Albert Parry's "Russian Cavalcade: A Military Record." Albert Parry was born in Rostov, and grew up in the Cossack country of southeastern Russia. "Russian Cavalcade" will be published in the fall of Ives Washburn.

* * *

Scheduled by J. J. Augustin for publication in September is "White and Negro Spirituals," by George Pullen Jackson, Vanderbilt University, a comparative study of American spirituals, based on years of research, supplementing his "Spiritual Folk Songs of Early America" and "Down-East Spirituals and Others," published recently.

* * *

A former member of the German diplomatic corps and for four years German Consul in New York, Dr. Paul Schwarz, who resigned when the Nazis came into power, has written "This Man Ribbentrop: His Life and Times," which Julian Messner will publish this summer.

* * *

Carl Van Doren has received the Franklin Medal from the American Philosophical Society, in recognition of his "Benjamin Franklin," which has already received the Pulitzer Prize. Mr. Van Doren's most recent book, "Mutiny in January," was published by Viking on April 5.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Use and Abuse of the English Language—A London Letter

The Reader Over Your Shoulder, by Robert Graves and Alan Hodge. London: Cape. 18s.

LONDON

THE AUTHORS of this instructive and entertaining book believe that since the end of the last war English prose has fallen into evil places. They contend that during the past 25 years we have adopted short-term policies both in life and in writing. We have gone in for peace in our time in politics; in commerce we have argued, What is the use of building motorcars for posterity, and in much popular journalism adopted the rule that what is inaccurate today will be forgotten tomorrow?

But Mr. Graves and Mr. Hodge look forward to better things, to prepare for which they provide this excellent and amusing manual, which is historical, didactic, and decorative.

They start from the fact that English is a language which is determined by the people and not by the professors. In France this is not so. About 1915 the word "défaitisme" gained wide currency, and some time afterwards it was proposed for ratification as good French by the Académie. However, Marshal Foch vetoed it, and today it is not officially French.

* * *

In England, too, men of letters and of learning often protest against the use of certain words. In 1619, Alexander Gil, Milton's schoolmaster, objected to such new-fangled terms as "virtue, study, justice, pity, mercy, compassion." A hundred years later Jonathan Swift grew angry with words like "speculations, operations, preliminaries, ambassadors, communication, circumvallation, battalions," and in 1941 a reader of the London Daily Telegraph put himself on record against "blitz," "panzer," and "luftwaffe."

But, of course, in England these protests are ineffective. Every one of the words disliked by Swift and Gil is good English today, and only one of them is in any degree rare.

* * *

English is therefore in constant process of growth. It is also in process of diminution. Certain words acquire colloquial meanings that unfit them for further serious employment. In 1845 Thomas Hood could write, "Spring . . . bitter blighter"; two years later Tennyson declared, "Wan was her cheek, her blooming mantle torn," and in 1862 Hawthorne used the phrase, "However awfully holy the subject." Hood, Tennyson, Hawthorne would have to find different words if they were writing today.

Having established that English is a developing and unpedantic language, the authors of "The Reader Over Your Shoulder" offer a survey of English prose from Alfred's translation of Boethius in 880 to James Joyce and Gertrude Stein. They show how Richard Hooker, toward the end of the sixteenth century, adapted to English uses the stately sentences of Cicero, laying the foundations of the ornate style of Milton and Sir Thomas Browne. Ben Jonson introduced the plain style that was later conspicuously practiced by Defoe. In reaction against this came the elegant style of Addison, which standardized itself "among educated people with formal rather than original minds."

Mr. Graves and Mr. Hodge then proceed to enunciate 41 principles of good writing. With each rule they give examples of what happens when it is broken. Each word, for example (this is part of Rule Eight), should be appropriate to its context. Wendell Willkie ought not to write, "My grandparents left Germany 90 years ago, because they were Protestants against autocracy and the right to live as free men"—as though, say our authors, "a Protestant were one who made a protest rather than a protestation (or declaration of oath)." On the other hand, when Herrick wrote,

> Bid me to live, and I will live
> Thy Protestant to be,

he was using the term in accordance with its strict historical meaning.

Rule Eleven lays down that "No unintentional contrast between two ideas should be allowed to suggest itself." In 1926 the Exchange Telegraph reported that, "on entering the Guildhall, Mr. Lloyd George was enthusiastically cheered, while Lord Oxford was accorded a great ovation." Very reasonably, "the reader wonders which of the two received the louder applause."

Nor (Rule Sixteen) should there be sudden changes of theme. A literary article in a provincial newspaper shows how not to pass from one subject to another. "The change in Foster's mentality is to be seen, as we read these letters of the years 1881-93, both in the literary composition and in the handwriting. The sprawling 'a's' and 'u's,' the grotesque capitals, the hobbledehoy loops to the 'g's' and the 'y's,' give place to a neat and clerkly script, with the capitals modelled exactly on those of contemporary copperplate. In 1894 he married Letitia Fareham."

Metaphors must not be mismanaged. In 1939 Arthur Greenwood declared, "While we strive for peace, we are leaving no stone unturned to meet the situation should the fateful blow fall." It is plain that fateful blows are not to be warded off by turning stones any more than by exploring every avenue.

Finally, Mr. Graves and Mr. Hodge select passages for improvement from the works of 50 eminent writers, including Earl Baldwin, Sir Arthur Eddington, Aldous Huxley, Desmond MacCarthy, Professor Joad, Sir James Jeans, Sir Hugh Walpole, T. S. Eliot, Irving Babbitt, J. B. Priestley, Viscount Halifax, and Miss Helen Waddell.

HAROLD HOSSON

Letters to a Soldier

Since You Went Away, by Margaret Buell Wilder. New York: Whittlesey House. McGraw-Hill Book Co. $3.

PROBABLY Margaret Buell Wilder's "Since You Went Away" should be taken largely as extravaganza. Certainly its chief office is to amuse, and a very good office that is. In sober actuality, Lieutenant Tim's wife, writing to her husband in Texas, in Florida, and somewhere across, probably would not have been as continually effervescent or found so many hilarious experiences to record, however good a face she might be determined to put on everything, but that is the way a book of the letters of a soldier's wife ought to be written.

This is not the time to publish tender, poignant, piteously brave letters from such a source to such a destination. Perhaps that can be done after the war is over. Women are writing letters of that kind literally by the million, though possible not with great literary skill. The letters to be put into a book at present, or into a newspaper, as many of Mrs. Wilder's originally were, ought to be amusing. Hers are.

So let us read about Anne, dressed in her best, on the way to a horse show, having a mad escapade with her dog Soda, who was trying to chew up a tethered cow.

Let us read happily, and without grudging a grain of salt, about Fidelia, who came all the way from Connecticut to Dayton, via a good job at Washington, resigned, so that she might keep an eye on her former mistress and the two young missies.

Let no one try too hard to reconcile the extreme country-clubbishness of Anne and her daughters and the European-Long Island Sound-Miami background of the family with a general impecuniousness.

The leading characters in the letters are Anne, who is the wife and writer; her high-school daughters, Jan and Brig, and Lieutenant Tim, in absentia. There must be much truth in the background of the letters, because the back of the book jacket bears a convincing reproduction of a photograph of Anne, Jan, Brig, a dog and a cat, and says that Mrs. Wilder's husband is in the service, that they have two growing daughters and an assortment of pets, and that Mrs. Wilder has had a job on the Dayton Journal-Herald as a reporter, just like Anne, and more recently has conducted a column for the same paper under the heading, "Letters to a Soldier From His Wife."

Many readers will chuckle over this book, and it may well do much to improve the tone of real letters to soldiers from their wives.

The Battle For Freedom

Freedom Forgotten and Remembered, by Helmut Kuhn. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press. $2.50.

BOOKS ON NAZIISM seem unnumbered, and yet, to the reader who is not satisfied with a mere surface exploring, most of the current studies of Hitler's Germany seem to lack an important quality.

They are compilations of facts. They show how Naziism works and how the Nazis came to power; but they fail to explain why a message as irrational, monstrous and loathsome as Hitler's was fervently embraced by some 40 per cent and finally accepted by some 98 per cent of the German people. Why it attracted followers, and a goodly number of them, on every continent and in every country. Why it took 15½ years, from the Munich Putsch in 1923 to the occupation of Prague in 1939, until a will to resistance began to assert itself among the democratic nations.

Admitted that many explanations were given. But they either overemphasized the political, the social, or the economical component or they amounted to the assertion that the German people differed mentally from all other human races.

* * *

All these explanations are unsatisfactory. Politics, economics, and social trends are not self-contained phenomena. They are expressions of our spiritual life. If something is wrong with them, something must be wrong with our spiritual life. In that case, instead of trying to heal symptoms, it would be much wiser—in fact, it would be the only useful thing to do—to search for the cause of the evil in the human thought—our own as well as in that of the Germans.

Such a search has been carried out by Helmut Kuhn, German philosopher and former secretary of the German Kant Society, now teaching at the Univeristy of North Carolina. The result of his studies is "Freedom Forgotten and Remembered," a work that cannot be too strongly recommended to anyone who has his doubts about the feasibility of reorganizing the world by mere frontier regulations, trade treaties, currency agreements or social security schemes.

* * *

Professor Kuhn's book is not easy reading. It is often redolent of too abstract German philosophers. It demands concentration and the will to honest self-scrutiny. But it is worth the effort.

Freedom is the central theme. The German and non-German Nazis are, according to the author, people who tired of exerting themselves for freedom. "Freedom," he writes, "is perpetually threatened by oblivion and must be perpetually recalled by a supreme effort that taxes more than anything else our moral and intellectual strength."

About postwar expectations, the author cautions: "The coming peace will not make the world safe for democracy, but it should make democracy live." He stresses that this war is "a lesson both in faith and in realism" and that it would be a meaningless catastrophe for Germany and Italy to be defeated by superior resources rather than "by men who believe in the freedom for which they fight. Only a true victory may prompt the enemy to acquiesce morally and to rejoin by an act of his own free will the community of Western civilization. In the meantime, it will be incumbent on the victorious powers to make this civilization worth being joined."

E. S. P.

The Book Window

Climates of Tragedy, by William Van O'Connor, with the assistance of Mary Allen O'Connor (Louisiana State University Press, $1.75), is a rhetorical exhibition of the first order on the familiar thesis that at only two moments in literary history has drama touched the top—when Pericles governed Athens and when Elizabeth held court in London. The chapters, which amount to a series of independent essays, state more problems regarding tragedy than they solve; but in the course of them the author comments shrewdly on Aeschylean, Sophoclean, and Shakespearean personages, and besides that gives a good shake-down of the opinions of modern critics and makes careful winnowing of the thoughts of a number of modern poets.

In the Chinese Garden, by Florence Lee Powell (John Day, $2.75). Description of a tour among famous Chinese gardens, too many of which probably exist no longer. In which appreciation of a Chinese garden becomes an intellectual pleasure. The story is told skillfully by photographs and letter press.

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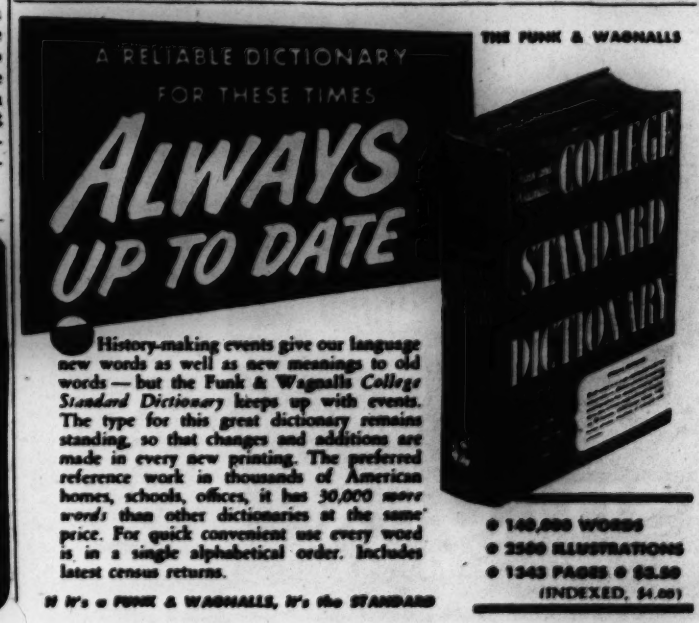
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Studies in Crater Lake

"ONE OF THE MOST important contributions from geological science in recent years is represented by the work just completed by Dr. Howel Williams of the University of California on the origin of Crater Lake."

This is the opinion expressed by Dr. John C. Merriam, president emeritus of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and said to be the best-informed scientist in the United States.

"Since the Crater Lake region is one of the greatest assets and attractions of the Northwest, the publication of these studies means a definite addition to the value of one of Oregon's finest possessions," he pointed out. "The results of this concentrated research by one of the world's best-trained and most-experienced students in this field is of interest to those residing in that region, to those who come to Crater Lake as visitors, and to students of volcanoes the world over."

Slight of build, yet a dynamo of energy, Dr. Williams is no armchair theorist. Day after day he dared the dangers and put forth the exertion involved in scrambling diagonally up and down the inner walls of the Crater Lake rim until he had examined and mapped every exposed formation.

Dr. Williams spent weeks tramping the surrounding area studying the deposition of volcanic pumice by means of bores drilled far beneath the surface. He sweated his way to the summits of dozens of volcanic cones in the vicinity, making notes of his observations. To assure the comprehensiveness of his work, he circled the Pacific Ocean, studying the principal volcanoes of the caldera or basin type represented by Crater Lake.

Dr. Williams has assembled the results of his studies in two books, one written in nontechnical language for the layman and one in greater detail for scientific use. They are "Crater Lake: The Story of Its Origin," published by the University of California Press, and "The Geology of Crater Lake National Park, Oregon," published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Both are well written and beautifully illustrated.

That Dr. Williams' work at Crater Lake has received wide recognition is indicated by the translation of one of his books into the Spanish language at the request of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. This was done with a view to throwing additional light upon study of the numerous volcanoes in Mexico and the countries to the south. It is one of many phases of co-operative research being carried on in the United States and neighboring countries.

Dr. Williams' publications are also hailed as outstanding contributions to the growing body of literature which enhances appreciation of nature through understanding of its processes. D. P.

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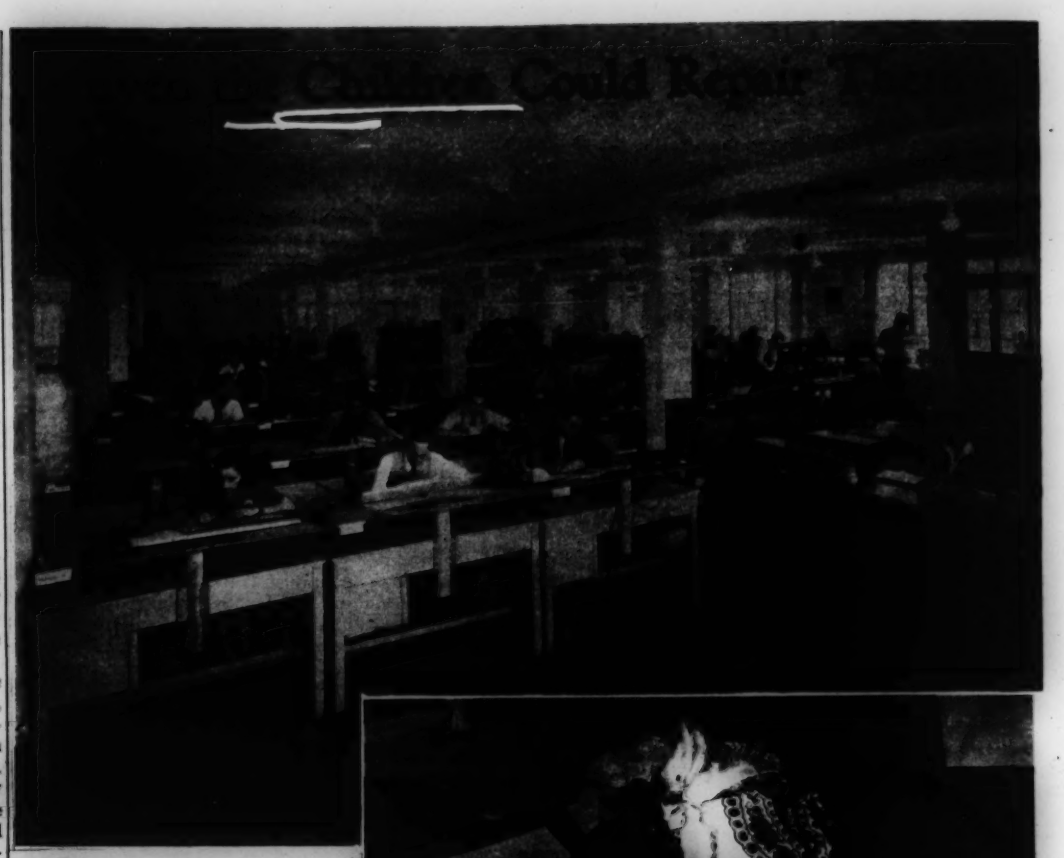

NOW THEY CAN BE ORDERED BY PICTURE

It Takes Well Over 200 Artists to Keep the Catalogues Rolling Off the Assembly Line at the Douglas Aircraft Company. The Young Lady Above Is Making a Finished Drawing From Blueprints

OFF ONE ASSEMBLY LINE at the Douglas Aircraft Company are rolling, not airplanes, but catalogues—illustrated catalogues of the most exceptional attractiveness and utility.

At the same time, bomber crews in strange, out-of-the-way places of the world bordering the Sahara's sparseness or jungles looking eastward from the sea, are studying just such catalogues with no little relief that they exist.

They are the "Illustrated Parts Catalogues" which now come with every airplane turned out for Uncle Sam. They are intended to put the most amateur aviation mechanic in a position to be certain he knows the where and why and how of the craft that he must service or fly.

These catalogues had to be. A man with a cracked-up plane somewhere beyond the last repair depot is apt to find himself in desperate need of some little but indispensable gadget. He can radio for it, of course. But what's he going to call it? . . . It was sometimes necessary for someone to pay $500 for cablegrams to cover the ordering expense of some hard-to-name part that only cost $25 to begin with. Now it can be ordered by picture, thanks to the Illustrated Parts Catalogue provision.

Most people find catalogues fascinating. Few realize what goes into the making of them. At the moment, in the case of this one, over 200 men and women, many of them pre-eminent in the commercial art field, are helping win the war by making the type of catalogue which Douglas supplies with every ship it turns over to the Army and Navy. At Government request, too, other manufacturers of aircraft provide similar catalogues for the ships they build.

The Douglas Company began pioneering this field two years and a half ago. Mr. Paul Kunz, artist, had been engaged in the commercial catalogue business. One day he stopped at Douglas. The problem of what to do about furnishing parts to fliers in the field was under discussion at the time. He had a recommendation to make. The Douglas people took him up. His department began as a one-man concern. The first Christmas saw it staffed with nine assistants. This last saw the number at 200.

Any artist, one might fancy, could draw pictures of airplane parts if he was painstaking enough. Doubtless so. But what if airplane models were changing every 10 minutes, more or less? What if each model had hundreds of tiny details besides major parts that wear out or might get blown off in the course of the war? It was Mr. Kunz's plan to put the catalogue on an assembly line production basis, so supply could keep step with the flying men who'd need it.

Repair crew leaders in the distant theaters of this global war are generally men who know enough about mechanics to do a fine job of fixing up aircraft. Some of their assistants—such is the necessity of these times—have nothing much by way of mechanical background except soda jerking or cost accounting. Not infrequently, too, a pilot finds himself oceans or islands away from any crew when he gets forced down. In any event, while he may know a very great deal about repairing airplanes, neither he nor even the most expert mechanic is apt to know every last detail of construction. With the Illustrated Parts Catalogue on hand, he won't have to. His radio message is clear: "Send me 37896."

In due course, when Part 37896 is dropped by parachute from a servicing plane, it will look just like the picture in the catalogue.

In the sunny, ample rooms where the Illustrated Parts Catalogue Department of Douglas does its work, artist crews are turning out the vital illustrated pages and their constant revisions under what Mr. Kunz calls senior leadmen. It took Mr. Kunz, working by himself, seven months to produce the first whole catalogue. Now an assembly line of artists can complete a book in about three.

The process involves 14 steps. Engineering blueprints are received for a certain plane—the C54, for instance. An artist crew is assigned to this ship. The leadman, an expert, sketches out the parts. Details, in various steps, are turned over to assistants. Before each page is done, its accuracy is thoroughly checked.

The Illustrated Parts Catalogue Department also turns out a mechanic's handbook. This gives the impromptu repairman a nontechnical "jungle study" course in putting planes back together again and it takes no slightest degree of knowledge for granted. It even defines a hammer! A child would have little trouble following its directions. K. H.

Pathos of Pantomime

HIDING HIS FACE behind make-up enabled Emmett Kelly, world-famous tramp clown, to counteract an overwhelming sense of bashfulness.

Back in 1920, he was pursuing his hobby of cartooning in the advertising art department of a Midwestern newspaper. Seeking an opportunity to make a little extra cash, he considered chalk talks, with a series of caricatures. But, extreme bashfulness stymied his best efforts. It was not until he hit upon the plan of doing the stunt in makeup and in pantomime that he became a success.

* * *

"I cartooned about 30 or 40 different types of make-ups before I finally settled on my favorite, the tramp," he said. "In that way I could devote all my time to drawing and didn't have to speak."

Branching out from Chautauqua circuits, Kelly joined a small circus and rapidly climbed the ladder of success, now appearing regularly with Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth."

Emmett Kelly "blueprints his laughs." In fact, one of his most ludicrous stunts is to appear with a huge blueprint, a saw, and a length of board. Carefully studying the blueprint from all angles, he finally sets to work and saws off an inch or two of the plank.

Other "gags" include cracking a peanut with a sledge hammer, and planting a Victory Garden among the shavings in the ring. He changes his stunts each year, and recalls the time when, with shovel and dinner bucket, he burlesqued the WPA worker.

Always woebegone, he wanders aimlessly around the ring, sometimes munching on a cabbage leaf or a crust of bread, and occasionally lighting a match and peering into the audience as though looking for some long-lost friend. "I do just the opposite of every other activity of the circus, and have adopted the sad, lonesome look which seems to appeal particularly to older people. I think grownups understand pathos better than the children."

* * *

Audiences have never seen Emmett Kelly smile. But he can and does when something strikes him as funny. "But I always hide my face so folks won't see me laugh."

Kelly's hat, shoes, and trousers —what there are left of them— are all 11 years of age, acquired when he was playing in London, England. "I'm just breaking in my coat. That's only five years old," he says.

It takes Kelly about a half hour before each performance to "overcome his bashfulness." He uses four colors of grease paint, which he blends carefully around his putty nose. And then he steps before the crowds.

EVERETT M. SMITH

"BASHFUL" EMMETT KELLY
Renowned Circus Clown

HOW HE HIDES HIS SHYNESS

SELF-MADE PORTRAIT STUDY

Elephants in Disguise

"Don't look now, but the elephant's ears are glued on."

And the elephant's ears WERE glued on! He had a false back, too. It was in a Hollywood film studio where an epic of the African jungles was in the making. The elephant actor was a native of Asia, but skillful makeup had turned him into a suitable African elephant.

There are no African elephants in the United States, and when film companies need elephants for African pictures they have to apply makeup to the Asiatic species. Most moviegoers wouldn't know the difference, but anybody who knows very much about elephants can tell at a glance which continent an elephant came from.

W. E. T.

Trains in the Sky

MANY LESSONS OF VALUE to American transport aviation of the future were learned on the longest trip of its kind ever undertaken in America —the recent thousand-mile trip of a "skytrain." This consisted of a towplane and two gliders from Chicago to Denver, and was observed personally by William E. Barrett, writer, aviation expert, and aviation consultant of the Denver Public Library.

Mr. Barrett is careful to say that military aviators may have made great progress in multiple-towing, but their results will be a military secret until war's end. Meanwhile the Chicago-Denver trip is by far the longest undertaken in the United States under civil auspices, the previously known longest being only of 90 miles.

"The flight was carried out in zero weather and against punishing winds, yet the utmost deviation from schedule was two minutes. One of our conclusions was that sailplanes of the future should be heated. We suffered not only from the cold, but from local wits, who would hail the half-frozen glider passengers at each succeeding airport: 'Did the motor keep you warm?'

"Yet there was something of the romance of old-time barnstorming in it. The spectacle of a glider tow —a sturdy Waco plane towing two gliders, which cast off at signal and descended separately to the airport—was a novelty not only to the crowds that greeted us, but to veteran pilots, who had never seen anything like it."

Expanding a glider-training program carried on for some months with great success, the University of Denver had purchased two sailplanes from the factory in Illinois, but there seeemed no way to get them to Denver without taking up valuable freight-space in railroad cars.

So Chancellor Caleb F. Gates, Jr., of the university asked Harry B. Combs and Lewis A. Hayden, of Mountain States Aviation, Inc., if it were possible to tow the gliders to Denver.

The upshot was that Mr. Combs, Harry B. Greenmaier, the company's superintendent of maintenance; Prof. John T. Lynch of the university, Mr. Barrett, and Ben Kunz, chief flight instructor for the university, went to Lockport, Illinois, where the gliders were waiting.

The Waco motor plane was a five-seater, of 225 horsepower and 135-mile-an-hour cruising speed. The designer of the sailplanes, Stanley Corcoran, decided to fly one of the gliders; Mr. Kunz piloted the other.

The tow rope was ⅜-inch manila, which looked very slender. It was attached to the tail member of the Waco in such fashion that in flight one glider would be slightly ahead of and above the other. Mr. Corcoran flew the rear ship, where he could watch both the other glider and the Waco.

When the Waco started, taking up the slack, the two gliders took the air within 100 feet, while the Waco was still fighting for take-off speed.

Passengers and pilots found a glider in tow is a very noisy vehicle—and with the wind whistling through every aperture, a very cold one in winter, though the entire flight was made below 3,500 feet by Civilian Aviation Authority order, and at an air speed of 85 miles per hour or less.

And the pilots found it anything but a joy ride. A glider in tow must be "flown" every second, to keep it from hitting its companion craft, and to overcome its natural tendency to soar. When the Waco approached the landing field, it waggled its wings once as a signal, twice to notify the glider pilots to cut loose.

Mr. Barrett says the transition was amazing—one minute a bedlam of sound, the next a complete, soothing silence—with the glider, which had been towed at flying speed, sailing gently forward on a level at its much slower soaring speed. After the gliders came to a perfect landing, the plane dropped the tow rope and landed.

The C. A. A. requirements were very rigid. Rear-view mirrors were installed in the Waco so that the pilot could watch his two tows every second. Mr. Barrett concludes that designing of tow-and-glider planes as a unit will in the future add greatly to towing efficiency.

ROSCOE FLEMING

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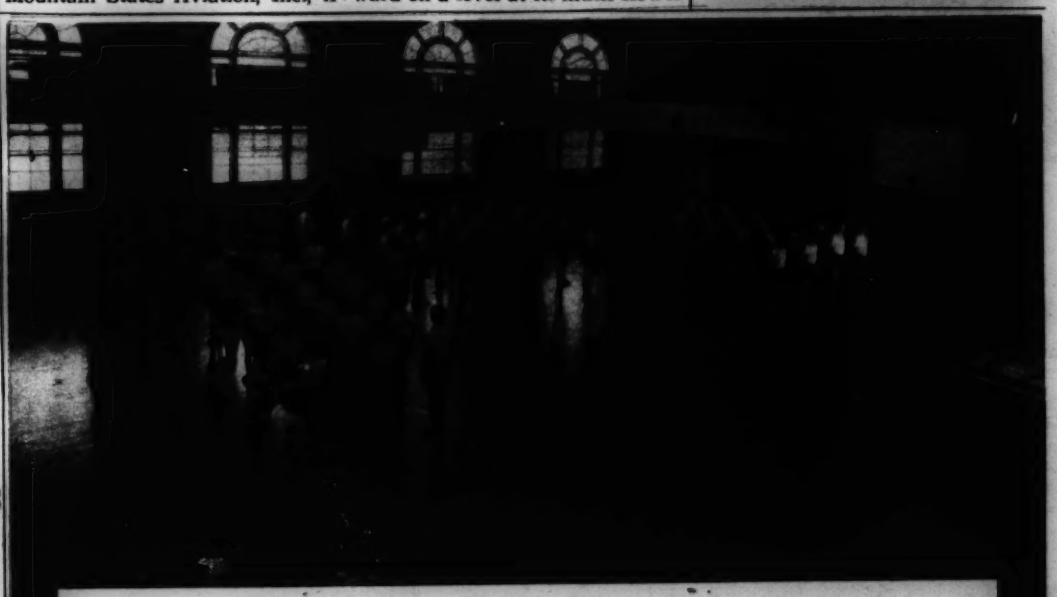

The Wartime Program of The Principia includes a physical "hardening" routine which is carried on in all four years of the Upper (High) School, then into College, and includes both boys and girls. In the College, this physical tuning up is especially aimed at preparing men of eighteen for the rigors of life in the armed forces . . . Photo shows Upper School boys drilling in Howard Gymnasium.

Upper (High) School Summer Session Starts July 1

Write for Descriptive Bulletin

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. . Troubled Waters of Tokyo

(Continued from Page 3)

opinion did not care enough to support his protest. Nobody, except the people in the South Seas, gave a whoop when Japan took over those few thousand coral islands that stretch like a vast screen across the southwesterly approaches to Japan and the coast of Asia.

Other postwar adjustments in the South Seas proved unhappy. The system of mandates under the League of Nations rarely pleased the mandated people, and the complaints against the ineptitude of the island administrations have been general throughout the South Seas. Confusion has been rife. South of the Japanese islands, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands divided and, in some cases, shared responsibility. For example, New Guinea was divided three ways: The western half remained in Dutch hands; the southeast portion called Papua was held by Australia as a territory; and the northwest portion, along with the large islands of New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville, was administered by Australia as a mandate of the League. The situation of the New Hebrides was worse, for it was governed jointly by Great Britain and France under a condominium, or, as it was known locally, a "pandemonium." Western Samoa was restless under the mandate of New Zealand. Island administrators, it was generally charged, had anachronistic and antiquated notions derived from Victorian puritans.

* * *

Problems of general interest to all of the islands—such as shipping, mails, and commercial arrangements of mutual advantage—defied solution in this chaos. Islands had been swept together with no more order or unity than could be found in a basket of chips, and islands almost within sight of one another looked to London, The Hague, Paris, Geneva, Washington, Canberra, or Wellington for their governments. The simple matter of mailing a postal card from one to another was an international affair. In this troubled water Tokyo fished—literally and figuratively—and planned the day when all the islands would belong to her.

The islands are awake to their present danger and their future welfare. On Feb. 17 of this year, R. W. Robson, spokesman through the Pacific Islands Monthly for the island world, issued a manifesto in an editorial published in his journal. Significantly, it was headed, "Let Us Remove the Dead Hands of Canberra, Whitehall, and Wellington." In essence, Robson demands a unified dominion for all of the South Pacific islands (excluding, of course, Australia and New Zealand). He wants them to be self-governing under the guarantee of either Great Britain or an Anglo-American union: "Only by the creation of such a self-governing Dominion or Federation, functioning under the protection of Great Britain, or under an Anglo-American Union (or whatever body may be set up by the victorious United Nations for the policing of the postwar world) can the Pacific Territories escape from the dead hands of Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand, all too manifest in Pacific Islands administration during the past quarter century." Nowhere in the world, Robson insists, can one find a greater "jumble of administrative forms, administrative machinery, and colonial policies" than now exists in the South Pacific."

The islands are especially concerned about the future peace of the South Seas. They want to insure that never again will Japan or any similar aggressor threaten their existence. They want the strong, peaceful nations—Great Britain and the United States—to realize that their own security demands a realistic concept of global strategy as manifested in the Pacific. They want freedom from petty colonial bureaucracy, but, more than that, they want unity and protection under enlightened and responsible world powers.

Since the United States' continental safety now depends upon securing the peace of the Pacific, she must perforce listen to the warnings and advice from the islands in the South Seas. If the Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are to remain safe from attack by aggressive air power, the United States must hold bases in the South Pacific. Dwellers in those islands are pointing the way for a concord of interests between Great Britain and the United States.

* * *

Most of the South Sea islands—with the exception of New Guinea, New Caledonia, Fiji, and a few others—offer little temptation to economic exploitation. Coconut palms and coral sands are their chief assets. The powers which assume protective custody of the islands will shoulder a great burden of expense and responsibility. This kind of territorial aggrandizement is not likely to attract the most imperialistic of statesmen. The danger is that neither Great Britain nor the United States will want to become the sponsors and protectors of this island domain. But the key to peace in the South Seas—and hence in the whole Pacific periphery—lies in the acceptance by these two powers of their proper responsibilities.

. . Composer

(Continued from Page 7)

of pianists, in his piano sonatas, in his quartets, in his songs—there is found life in the Fiord, in the Hardanger moor, in the Norwegian village, and in the lofty mountains of the north.

There we are encompassed by the enchantment of the icy northern night and there the good and the evil creatures of the Nordic saga world from the Eddas—the dwarfs, the gnomes, the sylphs and kobolds—appear. We hear the bells of the little church, the rushing mountain stream, the thunder of the avalanches, we see the Hallings and "Rural Dances" and hear the melancholy tones of the Hardanger fiddle. Like Chopin, Smetana, and Albeniz, Grieg has unbelievably plastic ability. Dreamily his musical poetry covers up all the scenes of northern life. They give plastic form to the visions of his youth.

It is often remarked that Norwegian music displays certain melodic and harmonic parallels with Russian and Czech music and quite frequently also with Hungarian and Spanish music. In one of Grieg's Norwegian dances we find the theme of a Czech folk song and another echoes Russian folk dances—just as the main theme of Smetana's "Moldau" is an ancient Spanish folk song (Virgen de la cueva), but is also found in Poland and last of all even in the Jewish national hymn, the "Hatikra." Many ascribe this remarkable phenomenon to a common original home of all these peoples where these melodies were created, these melodies which have been preserved long after the various peoples had lost contact with each other and had forgotten their relationship. In fact, the character and style of the Norwegian folk song has the same basis as the Slavic, Hungarian, and Spanish music which have been influenced by Arabian folk music.

All these things are not only closely related to the folk melodies but are also common property of the composers Grieg, Balakireff, and even of the modern Czech, Janacek. And thus they form a bridge to modern music. The often bold harmonies of Grieg, the absolute dissonances which do not demand and cannot stand resolution, go back to the primitive harmonic consciousness of this folk musician. And a great part of the atonal music movement can be ascribed to his primitivism, a fact which is not always recognized and appreciated.

Grieg's melodic system, in accordance with his being rooted in folk music, is brief and just the opposite of the Brahms school. The result is that his lyricism often tires, a characteristic which it has in common with the music of Dvořák and Albeniz. It is not fair to judge Grieg by criteria reflecting the music of Brahms and Wagner.

Grieg found it impossible to take long trips. A tour of America, which he had planned, had to be given up. Wherever he appeared, his success was tremendous. Only in Paris he was once hissed out, not on account of his music, but on account of politics. That was in 1903, when in France the anti-semitic reactionary waves of the Dreyfus affair rose high.

Grieg was called a "Dreyfusard," but bore the title with pride, as that is in the most genuine Norwegian democratic tradition. Will Herr Quisling or his adjutant develop this fact from Grieg's life when he gives his memorial speech for the national hero? One thing is certain, the Norwegians see in Grieg the symbol of their independence and freedom to which they soon shall return from slavery and oppression, just as Norwegian music through Grieg once awoke from its deep sleep.

. . Hidden Treasures of Labor

(Continued from Page 6)

ployment Service placements and found them in almost every sort of job.

"Yet until a comparatively short time ago," Mr. Clark observed, "work for the blind was limited, in the public mind at least, to chair caning and broom making.

"Formerly the Employment Service received many requests for information about the kind of work that would be 'suitable' for handicapped persons. Such requests are not so common now, for these workers have demonstrated that there are few jobs they cannot handle as well as anybody else."

Experience in Pennsylvania and Illinois is much the same. The placement work of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance became a good deal simpler when industry opened its doors to the capable handicapped, Howard L. Russell, secretary of that Department, told this writer. Now industry is surprised to find what good help these people make. "If a handicapped person is given a job that suits him," said Mr. Russell, "he is apt to do better than others."

The Bureau of Public Debt of the United States Treasury, with headquarters here, reports itself satisfied with the work of one of its offices in which all the clerical work and filing is done by a staff of 37 mutes.

It isn't only the unemployed who are benefiting by this changed attitude toward the older worker and the handicapped. In large organizations, old-time employees who were slated for retirement are being "rediscovered," and urged to remain on the job.

A Chicago bank official looked a little sheepish as he remarked, in a conversation the other day, that the men in his office are now putting in requests for the services of the older women stenographers who used to be overlooked. The young girls coming in now are apt to be both inexperienced and independent, he said. Suddenly the loyalty, dependability, and skill of the older workers are being recognized. Now the requests are for these old-timers.

"We call them our Hidden Treasures," said the bank official.

There are a good many Hidden Treasures coming to light these days. It is up to thinking people to keep them in the light after the boom period passes.

A CANARY entrances
JOAN BENNETT
Starring in "MARGIN FOR ERROR", a 20th Century-Fox Picture. And you, too, will thrill to the joy a Canary brings in these trying days. Buy a Canary and keep a song in your home! Be sure to feed your Canary FRENCH'S Bird Seed and Biscuit...the 4 to 1 favorite in Hollywood, and the largest-selling brand in the U. S.
French's
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OWN A CANARY—THE ONLY PET THAT SINGS

Bake them yourself . . . if your grocer is out of extra-tempting
NEW ENGLAND BAKED BEANS
Should you be unable to buy delicious B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans . . . you can still enjoy New England's favorite flavor by baking your beans in the true Yankee way at home.
For free Baked Bean recipe, address Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine. Dept. B-14
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BAKE 'EM AT HOME
Genuine Brick Oven
BAKED BEANS

E. W. Tattersall Photo

VACATIONING IN THE ENGLISH LAKE COUNTRY

Mountaineers Rest on the Bridge at Stair, With Causey Pike in the Distance

Over the Editor's Desk

SPEED IS THE ORDER of the day. At a recent dinner in New York, a private dinner, half a dozen industrial leaders and bankers were asked to answer a number of questions:

1. When will the war end? This question, touching the most widespread and serious conflict the world has ever known, was not difficult. The answer took two minutes.

2. Who will be the next President? Unanimous. Three minutes.

3. Who will get the Republican nomination? Apparently this stymied the philosophers, for no one seemed quite certain. Perhaps it will come up again. An hour was all they could give it.

♦ ♦ ♦

It matters little that five sixths of the company voted 1944 (and indicated late in the year) as the time when the global war would terminate. The point is that strategists of the home circle were able to dispose of the question of war so easily and so quickly, a question which is still puzzling the people of five continents.

♦ ♦ ♦

In chatting with some friends the other day the conversation drifted around to the war.

"How long is it likely to last?" asked one.

"Fifty years," replied another.

"Fifty years," said a third. "You're optimistic. The fighting in the last war took 4½ years, but it was followed by an economic war, a financial war, a social war. . . . The war never really stopped."

♦ ♦ ♦

Much is being made of the music of Edvard Grieg, the Norwegian composer and pianist, this year, not only because of his centennial but also because his works are helping to sustain his embattled countrymen all over the world. Grieg is to Norway a national hero, says DR. PAUL NETTL, a distinguished musicologist, who gives us on another page an expert estimate of the man and his compositions.

♦ ♦ ♦

The "Pakistan" program which has come into the news recently is of deep significance to India and to the whole Moslem world. What it means and the part it is likely to play in the Near East are discussed by EGON KASKELINE, a frequent contributor to Monitor columns.

♦ ♦ ♦

What have we learned from the war in the Pacific? According to LOUIS B. WRIGHT, member of the defense group of California Institute of Technology, Huntington Library and Mt. Wilson Observatory, that war has shown the futility of further American isolation there. He points to adjustments after the last war which, he holds, must not be repeated.

♦ ♦ ♦

If you want to know what the former "unemployables" are now doing, you will find the answer in the article by DOROTHEA KAHN, one of the Monitor's Chicago correspondents.

♦ ♦ ♦

ROBERT K. SHELLABY, who reviews the career of Jerome D. Greene, Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, is a member of the local staff of this paper.

W. W. C.

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On the Beam

Correct Sense of Proportion

It is always wise while doing justice to one's own achievements to preserve a proper sense of proportion.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

400 Atlantic Flights

Crews of the British Overseas Airways Corporation have completed more than 400 North Atlantic plane crossings in 18 months.

Moral Causes of War

Not enough of us discern that beneath the external economic and political causes of war, the real causes are moral ones.—RABBI MAURICE EISENRATH.

Common Currency "Utopian"

It is utopian to advocate a common European currency as long as European nations remain independent sovereign units.—ANDRE ISTEL, Former French Financial Adviser.

Salaries at Scotland Yard

A chief inspector in Scotland Yard gets only $1,800 a year, rising at the rate of $64 annually until he reaches a $2,156 maximum. In addition, he is allowed up to $4.50 a week rent aid, and 30 cents a week for "boot allowance."

Waterproofing Cloth

A new method of waterproofing cloth without rubber has been discovered, permitting the cloth to "breathe" in dry weather. Moisture or rain immediately causes the cloth to seal itself.—SIR ROBERT PICKARD of Manchester, England.

According to Arithmeticians

Ever since old man Euclid, or some other ancient, discovered arithmetic, we have been horribly embarrassed by the fact that we cannot divide more when we have less.—F. C. CRAWFORD, President, National Association of Manufacturers.

Our Internal Problem

The eyes of the world are upon America. Our purpose to restore freedom-loving peoples now dominated by fascist aggression will be hopelessly thwarted if we fail in working out our internal economic problem. — MATTHEW WOLL, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

For Freer Trade

We are not required to play Santa Claus to the world, but we are compelled to live in it, to buy as well as sell, to trade with all the earth and to permit it to trade with us, to live and let live.—DR. F. FLEMING, Teacher and Author.

Hitler on Defensive

A sign that Hitler has gone on the defensive is seen in the fact that tank landing craft, invasion barges, and heavy bombers have sunk low in priorities in favor of land defenses, fighters, and anti-aircraft equipment.—LORD SELBORNE.

An Unsound Practice

If we could only get over our unsound practice of thinking in terms of money, and think instead in terms of commodities, goods, services and the meeting of human needs, we could begin to see the picture in true perspective.—EDWARD A. O'NEAL, President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

More Acres Must Be Worked

At present we have 40,000,000 less acres of land being cultivated than were put into production in the last war. If we are to feed our Allies, Europe, and ourselves, this additional acreage will have to be tilled or we will be in a dire predicament.—HERBERT HOOVER.

Mechanized Warfare

It takes 75 trains and 2,700 cars to move an armored division with its 3,700 or more vehicles by rail, and to move it overseas with its reserve complement of equipment and supplies takes at least 15 Liberty ships, in addition to the troopships.—MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. GROSS.

Of course you're conserving these days. Buying less, taking care of what you have. *Remember that your Pequots too are precious.* Pequot Mills are busy, busier than ever before in history, running night and day. But much of this vast output is for war needs—special war fabrics, as well as Pequot Sheets for our armed forces. Some civilian Pequots can still be made. And now, more than ever, you'll appreciate their stamina and service.

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These contaminators insulate the metal. Your engine doesn't give off heat properly. Efficiency of the cooling system is retarded. Your car wastes gasoline. Oil thins out and burns.

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Simply pour a pint of Pyroil in the crankcase. Add a little to the gasoline tank, too. You will soon notice the difference, *because Pyroil will clean out the engine thoroughly and quickly.*

So, go to your service salesman at once and ask for a pint of Pyroil. Use Pyroil regularly to keep your car at the peak of performance until Victory! Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 378 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

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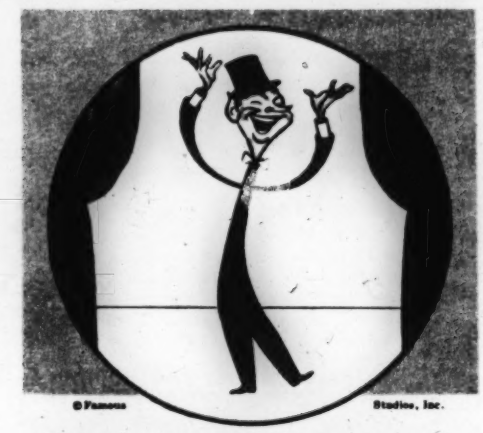
WHAT IS ELECTRONICS?

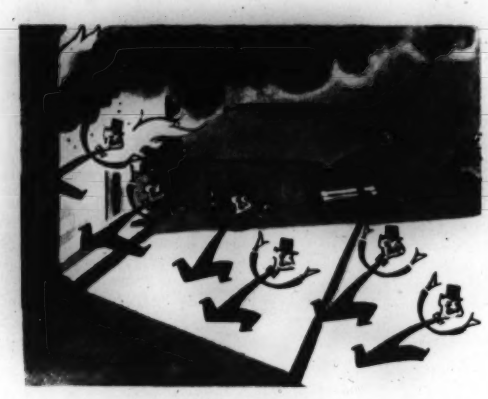
Electronics is the control of electrons for man's use. Electrons are little fellows like the one below, who tells his own romantic and over-simplified story.

Everything and everybody in this picture is made up of guys like me. I'm an electron, probably the ultimate ingredient of all matter.

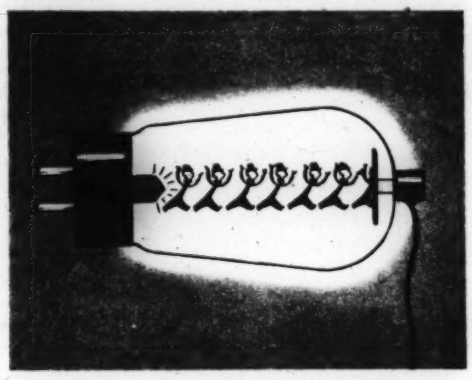


Scientists use this symbol $\not e$ to describe me. And that's OK as long as they leave me my charge of negative electricity, 'cause that's about all I am.

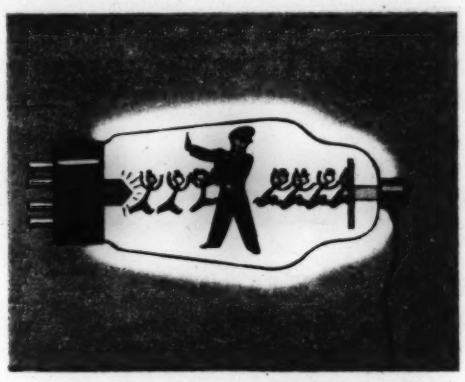
Here I am in hydrogen. Combined with nuclei like her I form all matter. The atom above is the simplest of all—most are quite complicated.



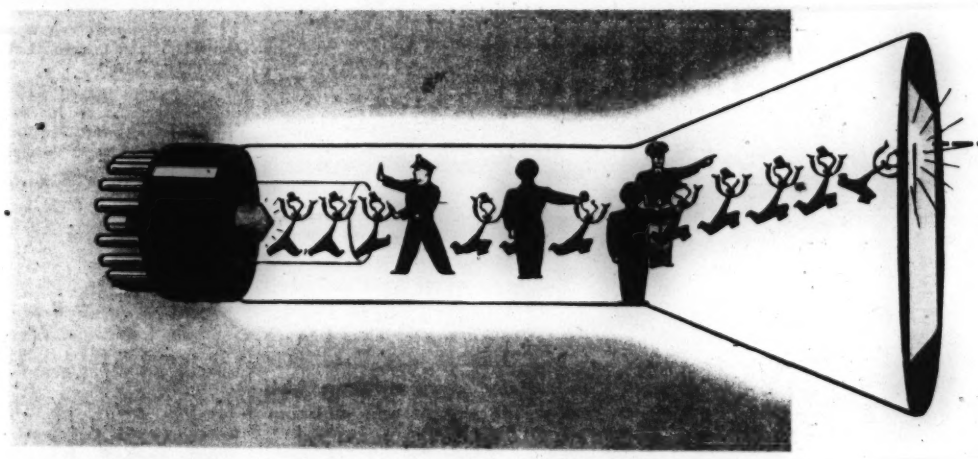
In some atoms we're not very closely bound and can dash off into space when heat or light is applied. In the air, we strike atoms, and it takes lots of energy to control us, as in the electric arc.



Then scientists like Edison put us free electrons in a vacuum tube where there weren't any atoms for us to bump. That way they could keep us in line and control us in an electrical field.



Then Dr. de Forest invented the three element radio tube with M.P., Sergeant Grid, to make us step, stop, and go. He gets faint electric orders, sometimes from miles away by radio or wire.



In the cathode ray tube, developed commercially by Allen B. DuMont, we stop, go, and march left, right, up, and down, as faint orders come in. At the end we hit a fluorescent screen and make it glow where we hit. When enough of us hit it, in different places, we form a pattern. When, in this pattern, we're used to measure time, distance, and direction, as radio waves are reflected from distant objects —we're in Radar—that marvelous radio detecting and ranging device which has been called the greatest secret weapon of the war.

When enough of us strike enough spots we can paint a picture. If we're controlled from a distant source according to light in a scene; that's television. That spot in Dorothy Lamour's eye is me.

There are lots of careers in devices besides television open to a bright young electron these days. We'll be improving your life in X-ray tubes, in photo tubes, in the electronic microscope, and in hundreds of other devices you'll be hearing about and using soon.

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